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(Engineering Department)

Agents for Hong Kong and South China.

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a touch of colour
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(Proprietors) THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD., LONDON, ENGL.
LONDON AND SHANGHAIHONG KONG VOLUNTEER
DEFENCE CORPS.[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 290.

1.—Recruits Parades On Tuesday.

All Recruits are requested to pass Musketry Standard Tests Nos. 1 to 1 immediately and will parade every Tuesday at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. until this has been completed. Any Recruit who has passed all four tests and had his card initialled by an officer need not attend further Recruits Parades until 1st Tuesday in September next.

2.—Casuals.

Musketry Part I. will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, June 12th, 1927.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll.

This is the last opportunity for members of the Corps who have not yet completed Part I. to fire. Members must fire on the above date to qualify for efficiency.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform or mufti optional, but rifle, bayonet, pouches, braces and belt must be taken.

Arms will be drawn from Corps Headquarters to-day, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m.; and on Saturday, June 11th, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

3.—Signal Class.

Trained men of No. 4 Platoon and those attending Signal Class from other units will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, June 16th, under 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll. Dress: Mufti.

4.—Engineer Company.

The Miniature Range at Corps Headquarters is at the disposal of the Engineer Co. on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month at 5.30 p.m., except during June when dates will be June 15th, 22nd and 29th, 1927.

Musketry Part I. will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, June 12th, 1927.

Members of the above Company who have not yet fired are requested to attend. Launch, etc., as detailed in Order No. 2.

5.—Mounted Infantry Company.

All ranks will parade at Stables on Thursday, June 16th, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

6.—Armoured Car Company.

Machine Gunners will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, June 13th, at 5.30 p.m. on Machine Gun Instruction.

All N.C.O.'s will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, June 16th, for Machine Gun Instruction.

Motor Cycle Section will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, June 13th, at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction, under 2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock. Dress: Mufti.

7.—Infantry Company.

On Friday, June 17th and 24th, at 5.30 p.m. All N.C.O.'s and other ranks as detailed by O.C. Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters for a special N.C.O.'s course of training in Vickers Gun. The classes will continue to assemble every Friday at 5.30 p.m.

8.—No. 4 Platoon.

Casuals Musketry Part I. will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, June 12th.

Range Officer: 2/Lieut. Noll. Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress and Arms as detailed in Order No. 2.

9.—Scottish Company.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH.

Special Vickers Gun Class. The following Officers, N.C.O.'s and men will parade every Tuesday at 5.30 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters for class of Machine Gun Training. This will be the commencement of a course of special classes in Vickers Machine Gun Instruction.

Headquarters: Captain D. C. Logan, M.C., and Lieut. K. S. Morrison.

No. 5 Platoon: Ptes. G. R. Maskell and J. A. Watson.

No. 6 Platoon: Ptes. J. J. Cameron, H. G. Cooper and C. R. Logan.

No. 7 Platoon: Corpl. T. P. Sanderson, L. Corpl. R. O. Sutherland and D. Lyon and Pte. D. Harvey.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16TH, 5.30 P.M.

All Platoons Vickers Gun Instruction at Platoon Headquarters. Members of the Company are again reminded that rifle, belt and bayonet are to be worn on all parades irrespective of the nature thereof. Platoon Commanders will see that 5 minutes squad or arms drill and 5 minutes musketry exercise are carried out at the close of all parades.

10.—Portuguese Company.

The Company will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, June 10th, for Lewis Gun Instruction. Overalls to be drawn from Store.

Sunday, June 19th: Casuals Part I. Musketry will be fired at Peak Range by those specially detailed by C.S.M. Rodriguez.

(Continued on next Column).

£300,000 GIFT TO
DENTISTRY.AMERICAN'S TRIBUTE TO
BRITAIN.

NEW CLINIC FOR LONDON.

Mr. George Eastman, head of the Kodak Company, has given £300,000 to provide London with a dental, tonsil, and adenoid clinic identical with that in Rochester, U.S.A., perhaps the finest in the world.

The new building will adjoin the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Road, and it is hoped that it will be completed within the next two years. It will probably contain fifty chairs in the main infirmary and seven in the orthodontia (tooth-straightening) department.

There will also be twenty-five beds for tonsils, adenoids, and cleft-palate cases.

Dr. H. J. Burkhardt, who directs the Rochester clinic, is at present in London, making arrangements for the establishment of the new clinic.

"Mr. Eastman," said Dr. Burkhardt, "remarked last year that as a mark of his affection and admiration for the British people—he lived in London for some years—he would like to establish in London a dental clinic similar to the one in Rochester."

Condition Of The Gift.

He has for many years taken a great interest in dentistry, and particularly in the improvement of the teeth of children and expectant mothers.

A condition of Mr. Eastman's gift is that funds are found for the maintenance and operation of the clinic. The Royal Free Hospital, with which the clinic will be affiliated, anticipates no difficulty on this score.

Mr. Eastman is famous as a philanthropist. He has already given two million pounds each to the Boston Institute of Technology, the Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, and the Eastman School of Music. His total benefactions amount to about eight million pounds.

Firing commences 9 a.m. Last car up 8.30 a.m.

Rendezvous at Peak Terminus. Dress: Mufti, belt, braces, pouches and frog. Rifles and bayonets to be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, June 17th, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m.; and on Saturday, June 18th, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

11.—Kirkpatrick Cup.

The result of the Kirkpatrick Reconnaissance Cup Scheme is shown below:

The General Officer Commanding heartily congratulates Headquarters, H.K.V.D.C., on winning the Cup.

1st Headquarters, H.K.V.D.C.
2nd Engineer Co., I.K.V.D.C.
H.K.S. Bde., I.R.A. (No. 2 Syndicate).

7th Armoured Car Company, H.K.V.D.C.

The Commandant congratulates the Engineer Company on being so highly placed out of 12 entries and wishes to thank all those who participated in the scheme for their assistance.

12.—King's Birthday Parade.

The following letter dated June 3rd, 1927, received from D.A.A. and Q.M.G., South China Command, is repeated for information:

The General Officer Commanding congratulates the 15th Infantry Brigade, the Troops of the Garrison and the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps in their turn out and steadfastness on the King's Birthday Parade this morning.

The march past was good and showed the result of careful training.

He appreciates the long time a number of the troops were of necessity under arms, and the strength of the sun, which makes their effort all the more praiseworthy.

H.E. the Governor writes privately as follows to the Commandant:

Please convey to the mounted escort, which accompanied me to and from the King's Birthday Parade, my cordial thanks for their services and my appreciation for their smart and soldierly bearing.

13.—Long Service Medal.

H.E. the Governor has awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal to No. 133 Sergeant L. S. Greengill of the Army Service Corps Cadre, H.K.V.D.C. on May 30th, 1927.

Lieut. A. H. Gillingham, Army Service Corps Cadre is granted leave of absence from the Corps from June 7th to June 27th, 1927.

R. A. Wolfe-Murray, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, June 10th, 1927.

NOTICE.

The Portuguese Rifle Club will hold its second meeting at the Peak Range on Sunday, June 12th.

Firing commences at 9 a.m. Those members of the Club who did not fire at the first meeting, and those members notified by the Hon. Secretary, will be eligible to attend.

A SUMMER SEASON IN
LONDON.WHAT SURPRISES FOREIGN
VISITORS.BEAUTY OF PARKS AND
GARDENS.

[BY CHARLTON REEVE.]

The Londoner is mostly unappreciative of the noble city in which he spends his days.

He regards it as a dark and rather ugly place, crowded, noisy, undignified and shabby. He is glad to get out of it, and does so at the first opportunity, hurrying abroad if he can to rhapsodise over baked Italian towns or the tramways and cobbles of Southern France.

The foreigner often accepts this conventional estimate.

Great is his surprise when he arrives in London in the early summer or the tail-end of a genial spring.

He finds himself in a city which certainly has its slums and poorer quarters, but is largely composed of wide and splendid streets, lined with handsome buildings of gleaming white stone.

London, as the intelligent visitor knows, though the Londoner does not, is unique among the capitals of the world.

Many of them have their parks and pleasure grounds. Some are delectable and spacious. But in nearly all cases they lie outside the main inhabited districts, like the Bois de Boulogne of Paris, the Thiergarten of Berlin, Central Park in New York, the Prater of Vienna.

Irmost large towns abroad, if you want trees, lawns, flower-beds, you must go out to find them.

Our City Gardens.

In London they are in our midst, in among the houses. Step a few yards away from Charing Cross and you come to exquisite gardens, and a lake with swans and storks and pelicans.

Or you can turn straight from the buses and motor-cars of Knightsbridge and at once you are in a glorious tract of sylvan country. Here are wide spaces of turf and meadow-land, with paths straying through the woodland coppices.

You have trees and greenery and flowers about you in most parts of Cockneydom. There are those little enclosed patches of verdure behind railings, those "squares," now threatened, it may be hoped in vain, with destruction. I should deplore the extinction of those situated in Finsbury, and Islington, and Clerkenwell even more than of those that add to the amenities of the aristocratic West.

I know many cities of the south and east where there are beautiful gardens; but they are beyond the civil precinct. Outside the town a man keeps his garden, and goes to it sometimes, to sit in the cool of the evening; but he lives in a tall whitewashed house amid streets where no green thing is to be seen.

In London, except, unhappily, in the newer East End, throughout the century of the utilitarian nineteenth century, the gardens are everywhere welcome to the eye, though there may be no more in them than a box tree and a few evergreens.

At this time of the year it is a city of fairyland, at least when the sun is shining, and a fresh kindly wind, with a bite of the sea in it, blows up the Thames.

BRONZE MEDAL FOR A
ZOO KEEPER.CAREFUL NURSING OF THE
HEAVIEST BABY.

The Council of the Zoological Society have awarded a bronze medal to Keeper A. Bowman for the admirable way in which he has reared Jimmy, the baby hippopotamus at the Zoo.

Great difficulties were experienced in rearing the bulky infant, but the tender care exercised by Jimmy's nurse has resulted in a fine and lusty young hippo as heart and hand as the most popular inmates of the garden, and is a standing example of what intelligent and careful nursing can achieve.

The last time the bronze medal was awarded for rearing a baby hippopotamus was in 1872, when two keepers received it for rearing a specimen, named Guy Fawkes, that lived at the Zoo for thirty years.

Two birds which seek to improve on the "outfit" which nature has given them have just arrived at the Zoo from South Africa: the first of the kind ever exhibited there.

They are known as racket-tailed motmots on account of their habit of nibbling away the webs of their two central tail feathers so as to leave a large racket at the end of each.

(Continued at foot of next column).

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SUMMER CRUISES 1927

To Shanghai, Tsingtan, Wei-Hai-Wei, Taku
(for Tientsin & Peking), Dairen and
return to Hong Kong.

	"PATROCLUS"	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"
	11,316 tons.	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	June 23rd	July 21st	Aug 25th
Arrive Shanghai	" 26th	" 24th	" 28th
Leave Shanghai	" 28th	" 27th	" 31st
Arrive Tsingtan	July 1st	" 29th	Sept. 2nd
Leave Tsingtan	" 1st	" 30th	" 3rd
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 2nd	" 30th	" 3rd
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 3rd	" 31st	" 4th
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	" 6th	Aug. 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 7th	" 5th	" 9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 7th	" 5th	" 9th
Leave Chingwangtao	" 8th	" 6th	" 10th
Arrive Dairen	" 12th	" 9th	" 13th
Leave Dairen	" 12th	" 9th	" 13th
Arrive Taku Bar	" 12th	" 9th	" 13th
Leave Taku Bar	July 13th	Aug. 10th	" 14th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 13th	" 10th	" 14th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 14th	" 11th	" 15th
Arrive Tsingtan	" 14th	" 11th	" 15th
Leave Tsingtan	" 15th	" 12th	" 16th
Arrive Shanghai	" 17th	" 14th	" 18th
Leave Shanghai	" 23rd	" 20th	" 24th
Arrive Hong Kong	" 26th	" 23rd	" 26th

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HONG KONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 9th, 1927.	
H.K. Bank	\$1,070 ss.
Do.	\$1,070 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$1,070 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$1,070 nom.
Do.	C. £113 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$1,070 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$1,070 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$1,070 nom.
China Underwriters	\$1,070 nom.
China Sugar	\$1,070 buy.
North China Ins.	\$1,070 buy.
Union Insurance	\$1,070 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$1,070 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$1,070 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$1,070 buy.
Donghai	\$1,070 buy.
Steamboats	\$1,070 buy.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$1,070 buy.
Indo-Chinese (Prof.)	\$1,070 nom.
Do. (Del.)	\$1,070 sel.
Shell Transport	\$1,070 sel.
Star Lines	\$1,070 sel.
Waterworks	\$1,070 sel.
China Sugar	\$1,070 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$1,070 sel.
Benguet	\$1,070 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$1,070 buy.
Langkate (combined)	\$1,070 buy.
Do. (single)	\$1,070 buy.
S'hai. Explorations	\$1,070 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$1,070 buy.
Rural Mines	\$1,070 buy.
Urul Cements	\$1,070 buy.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$1,070 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$1,070 buy.
Hongkows	\$1,070 buy.
New Engineering	\$1,070 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$1,070 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$1,070 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$1,070 sel.
Hong Kong Realty	\$1,070 sel.
H.K. Territorials	\$1,070 sel.
Hampshire Estates	\$1,070 sel.
Prince's Buildings	\$1,070 sel.
Rural Lands	\$1,070 sel.
Ewo Cottons	\$1,070 nom.
Oriental	\$1,070 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$1,070 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1,070 buy.
China Buses	\$1,070 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$1,070 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$1,070 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1,070 buy.
Singapore Traction	\$1,070 buy.
Taxis	\$1,070 buy.
Amusements	\$1,070 buy.
Canton Ice	\$1,070 buy.
Cements (combined)	\$1,070 buy.
Do. (old)	\$1,070 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1,070 buy.
China Lights (comb.)	\$1,070 buy.
Do. (old)	\$1,070 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1,070 buy.
China Providents	\$1,070 buy.
Construction	\$1,070 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$1,070 buy.
Der A-Wings	\$1,070 buy.
H.K. Electric	\$1,070 buy.
Macao Electric	\$1,070 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$1,070 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1,070 buy.
Leas Crawford	\$1,070 sel.
Mackintosh	\$1,070 sel.
Sincores	\$1,070 sel.
United Asbestos	\$1,070 sel.
Watsons (old)	\$1,070 sel.
Wm. Powells	\$1,070 sel.
Telephone	\$1,070 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 9th, 1927.

On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/0 1/16
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/1
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,240
Credit, 4 months' sight	1,315
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	50 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank Bills, on demand	134
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134</

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For the convenience of Hong Kong Public the management of ISAKO'S CIRCUS have decided to perform for A Short Season only on the

NEW RECLAMATION GROUND

PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI

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In A Huge Rainproof Tent.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

TO-NIGHT,
at 9.15 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEES:

Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday,
at 4 p.m.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BRITISH FARMERS' TROUBLES.

MANY FACED WITH RUIN.

NO PROFIT IN CORN, MEAT, OR MILK.

On the eve of a full and unusually important programme of summer agricultural shows, says the Agricultural Correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, when the farmer and his industry will be prominently before the public in every county, it is well that the present position of agriculture should be made plain.

The market squares and corn halls of this country have been depressing places for long past. Ever since the repeal of the Corn Production Act, in 1921, the corn markets have suffered. There have been five lean years for ploughland men, years which have seen a decline in our ploughland area of 763,000 acres. Now meat has gone the same way as wheat. It is not paying to produce. Yet the farmers were told, when the future for home-grown corn appeared hopelessly dark, that they should concentrate on live-stock.

It is true that the prospects for home-produced meat did not then appear so bad. But one of the two factors which have brought about the present slump was already at work. During the war the public at large was obliged to eat imported meat. Its prejudice was overcome.

The other factor is the tragic effect on the home producer of the war between the two great meat trusts.

No Profit From Milk.

Milk production, on the basis of the contracts at present running, is leaving little or no profit for farmers who are not well favoured by their holdings and the incidence of markets. And the whole milk position is being prejudiced for producers by the constantly increasing surplus of milk over the nation's demands for it in liquid form.

Milk and sugar beet in the last few years have been the only products in which farmers have had any confidence because, producing under contracts, whether they thought them adequate or not, they did know the price they would receive.

With the automatic decline at hand of the subsidy given to set the young beet sugar industry on its feet, there are beginning to be qualms about the future of beet growing. The farmers and the sugar manufacturers will soon be meeting to fix the new price for the roots, and in the conditions of the moment there is likely to be some hard bargaining.

A good deal more could be said about the causes of the present position. There is the plight of large numbers of men who, when their landlords were cutting up their estates, were forced to buy their farms or go out of business.

They got together all they could and borrowed the rest of the purchase price, and now, with all the markets against them, are at their wits' end to keep out of the bankruptcy court.

Bankers and merchants are complaining to-day as they have never done before. It was stated in the House of Commons last Wednesday that the return of one large bank shows that farmers are overdrawn to the extent of an average of £800 per account.

Recent figures, also given in the House of Commons, showed that the receiving orders against farmers in England and Wales in the last four years were as follows:

1923	317	1924	233
1925	238	1926	224

Banks In A Difficulty.

These figures appear to show a diminution of extreme distress. Actually, the fact is gravely the opposite. The position has gone from desperation to hopelessness. Those who have inside knowledge of the farming industry tell me that there are now such large numbers of farmers in an unsound position that neither the bankers, merchants, nor auctioneers dare press their claims. If they did so there would be wholesale bankruptcies. Single counties would equal the present figures for the whole country.

At present agriculturists can see no hope for their industry. But they know that it numbers over 400,000 holdings and employs nearly 800,000 people. They are unwilling to believe that the nation is wishful to view its death struggles or that the bulk of the population regards it as of no national importance.

It has been told, both publicly and privately, that it can be given neither protection nor subsidy. It believes that its hope lies in one or the other, and that the Government which told it that it can have neither one nor the other knows the same.

(Continued on next column.)

BRITISH CELANESE.

TWO SWISS CHEMISTS
SECURE CONTROL
OF COMPANY.

£2,000,000 DEAL.

Control of the British Celanese Company has been secured by the two Swiss chemists, Dr. Henri Dreyfus and Dr. Camille Dreyfus, who already hold the posts of joint managing directors.

By purchases in the open market, the brothers Dreyfus have increased their holding in the company to over £2,000,000.

"We have acquired this holding because we are confident of the enormous profit-making capacity of British Celanese under wise direction. Shareholders will receive all that they have been promised, and more," Dr. Henri Dreyfus told the *Daily Sketch*.

It is true that attacks have been made by interested parties on the prospects of the Celanese Company. The unsoundness of these attacks can best be gauged by the fact that we have bought all these shares on the top of the market."

The Dreyfus Brothers are also joint general managers of the American Celanese Corporation, whose common stock, which recently had no par value, now stands at about £30.

A Canadian Celanese Corporation has been formed, and negotiations are proceeding for the granting of licences to firms on the continent.

Though hardly known to the English public the two brothers, both professors of chemistry, rendered valuable services to this country during the war.

When the war ended and the great war factory at Spendon, near Derby, was on the brink of being closed down, Dr. Henri Dreyfus saved it for the manufacture of artificial silk.

The two brothers are still in the early forties.

The British Government owns £500,000 preference shares in the company.

LORD BALFOUR'S SECRET.

DECLINES TO SAY HOW HE
KEEPS YOUNG AT 78.

Although the Earl of Balfour, Lord President of the Council will be 79 on July 25th, he still declines to divulge the secret of how he has retained that youthful vitality which makes him one of the most picturesque figures in politics. This summer Lord Balfour again intends to play tennis and golf, at both of which he is vigorously proficient. The ease with which he still drives his motor-car in London traffic shows that his nerves are as steady as in those days, long ago, when he went to and fro administering "firm government" in Ireland, though he well knew that his life was in hourly danger from secret societies, and as they were 20 years ago, when he seated himself in an infant aeroplane and flew away bare-headed before the eyes of a great assembly at Hendon.

When Lord Balfour was admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Haberdashers' Company, the Master (Sir Charles C. Wakefield) put this question to him:

"We should like him to let us into the secret of perpetual youth. There are many who expound theories, more or less scientific, about the way to keep young. Lord Balfour has so far kept his own counsel, but his wonderful vitality and vigour suggest that he could say much that would be to the point."

Before rising to reply Lord Balfour made a pencilled note on a piece of paper and the company waited for the secret. But he was more than usually cautious and wary, and defensively he threaded his way into a speech on the continuity of the City spirit through the ages. He then left to keep an engagement elsewhere, and someone exclaimed: "He didn't answer the question!"

The One Helpful Thing.

But the Government does not even give it the facilities for long-term credit which it promised and which is the one really helpful thing possible for it to have for which it is urgently asking.

The *Farmer's Express*, on the subject of that burning necessity "stabilisation," thus states the case:

"The production of food for the nation requires to be recognised for what it is, namely, a national service entitling the producer to special treatment. How prices can be stabilised is matter for wholly separate inquiry, but the nation can do it if it wishes, and that without any interference with or upon the farm."

As regards the inadequate remuneration of the farm labourer, we admit and deplore it; but as in the past, so wages will follow wheat. If they depart from the price of corn, either we have more pasture and increased unemployment, or else we have an agricultural insolvency which involves pasture as well as arable in the general wreck.

TO-DAY &
TO-MORROW

QUEEN'S

2.30, 5.10,
7.15, 9.20



THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

Flapperless, ginless, jazzless—but a stirring time of real romance flowering amidst the conflicts and passions of a great metropolis in the making.

Marion Davies, in her greatest triumph, shows herself a superb comedienne—She'll make you roar with glee, then move you to tears.

A rollicking, frolicking whirlwind of joy and thrills!

Directed by MONTA BELL
Adapted by CAREY WILSON

A Cosmopolitan Production

MARION DAVIES

in a MONTA BELL Production from the play 'Merry Wives of Gotham' by Laurence Eyre ~ with CONRAD NAGEL

Lights of Old Broadway

2.30, 5.15,
7.15, 9.15.

WORLD

Orchestra at
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HONG KONG HANSARD RE-
PORTS OF THE MEETING
of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
for the Session 1926.

Revised by Members.

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AN APOLOGY.

T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd., regrets that, owing to the great demand for "IMPERIAL" (BRITISH) TYPWRITERS, they will be unable to supply any further machines until the second shipment arrives next month. Orders are now being accepted for all models including the famous new super-perfected Model 50.

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demand for this make of
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we would ask every cus-
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so and they fit every Pat-
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They cost only

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Packet of 12 Blades

QUIK-STROP



THE PEAK TRAM- WAYS.

PROFIT LESS THAN
PRECEDING YEAR.

DECREASE DUE TO
INCREASED EXPENSES.

INSTALLATION OF NEW AND
BIGGER CARS.

It was stated at the annual ordinary general meeting of the Peak Tramways Company, Limited, held at the Hong Kong Hotel yesterday morning, that while a profit of \$36,000 was shown for the year's working, this was over \$23,000 less than the preceding year, due to largely increased expenses all round.

Reference was also made to the installation of the new electric haulage machinery and the new and bigger cars.

Mr. D. E. Clark (Chairman) presided, and was supported by Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. A. S. Gubbay, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. J. J. Paterson (Directors) and Mr. G. Rapp (Secretary).

Shareholders present were Messrs. W. Morley, F. W. Stapleton, J. D. Humphreys and S. F. Chubb.

Chairman's Speech.

Addressing the meeting, the CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, said:—The profit for the year is \$36,024.67 or \$23,706.79 less than the preceding year. This decrease is due largely to increased expenses all round. With the installation of the new electric haulage machinery we found it necessary to engage an additional European engineer. Maintenance and repairs are also higher, it being necessary to write off the value of three ropes during the year. One of these was badly damaged during the emergency brake test and had to be taken off. Although it may be possible to use it again, with the damaged portion cut off, it has, in the meantime, been written down to scrap value.

The amount of \$3,000 Mount Cameron Survey has been written out of the books. We feel that without Government support in some shape or form the projected line could not possibly be made to pay—at any rate for many years—and as we now understand that assistance will not be forthcoming the amount has been written off as a loss.

"Reserve for renewals and depreciation" appears in the balance sheet for the first time. Our auditors considered that it would be better to keep our assets in at cost price and set aside a sum annually for depreciation and renewals. The sum set aside this year is \$6,454.31. This represents depreciation for part of a year only. It is estimated that the amount that will have to be set aside for a full year will be in the neighbourhood of \$10,000.

On the credit side of profit and loss you will notice unclaimed dividends forfeited \$3,150.15. This is an accumulation of many years. Our new articles give us power to forfeit unclaimed dividends outstanding for over 5 years.

New Haulage Plant.

The new electrical haulage plant was installed early in June last year and after a few minor troubles at the commencement is now working satisfactorily.

The new and bigger cars were put into use early in March this year. We were unable to make full use of the increased seating accommodation at first owing to the emergency brakes failing to hold the car fully loaded at the test carried out by order of the Government. At the second test, after some adjustment had been made to the brakes, the car running at full speed with a full load was pulled up in between 7-8 feet. It has frequently been asserted by a section of the travelling public that if the emergency brake ever had to be used the centre brake rail would be torn up. It will probably allay the fears of that section to know that after the recent tests the brake rail showed no sign of movement whatsoever.

(Continued on next Column.)

A POLICE AND MILITARY TRAP.

STAMPING OUT "ILLEGAL"
HOUSES.

INTOXICATING LIQUOR SOLD
TO SOLDIERS.

There appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday a young Chinese couple on serious charges. The wife was alleged to be keeping an illegal house, and her husband to be selling intoxicating liquor without a licence.

From the evidence it appeared that the Police have of late received numerous complaints from the Military Authorities of soldiers being sold intoxicating liquor in unauthorised places. In view of this a joint trap was set by the Police and Military on Tuesday, and four Lance-Corporals from the King's Own Scottish Borderers were sent to No. 130, Canton Road.

Later, Sub-Inspector Chevalier, in conjunction with Capt. Baly, D.A.P.M., supervised the raid on this house.

Witness stated that the "spy system" organised by the house was carried out on an elaborate scale. Several coolies were employed to patrol the streets and give the alarm by means of ringing a bell on the approach of the Police.

When the Lance-Corporals who had been sent as a "plant" arrived at the house they were invited to purchase beer.

One of the women who was taken to the Station, told the Police that the first defendant was the principal tenant and, although the latter denied that she was conversant with the Cantonese language, she cursed the woman in the local dialect for making the statement.

It was further stated in Court that the Military Authorities were making a determined attempt to stamp out this type of "house."

His Worship convicted both defendants, and fined the mistress of the house \$100, or two months' hard labour in default, and the husband was fined \$200, or three months' imprisonment in default.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

THE RADIO TELEGRAPH
SERVICE.

The Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hong Kong and the following places:—French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Macao, Kwang Chow Wan, Fort Bayard, Wuchow and Hoihow.

Rates and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Radio Counter, 1st floor, G.P.O. Building.

During the interruption of the Hong Kong-Macao cable service the Macao Radio Station will remain open for the exchange of telegrams with Hong Kong from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Hong Kong Station is always open and messages are accepted at any time throughout the 24 hours.

Distribution of Profits.

I trust you will approve of the proposed distribution of profits. Our paid up capital being now increased to 5 lakhs, without any appreciable increase in revenue, we have found it necessary to propose that the dividend be reduced from 10 per cent. to 7 per cent.

In view of the increase in expenses it was considered necessary to raise the price of monthly tickets and decrease the discount on coupons. These new rates came into force on May 1st last. It is estimated they will increase the traffic receipts by 20 to 25,000 dollars annually.

I have no further remarks to make, gentlemen, and I now formally propose that the report and statement of accounts as presented be passed. After this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, questions shareholders may have to ask.

Mr. Stevenson seconded, and the report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

Other Business.

On the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. W. Morley, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. A. S. Gubbay, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. J. J. Paterson were re-elected as Directors.

On the proposition of Mr. Humphreys, seconded by Mr. Dunn, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, and Messrs. Linstead and Davis were re-elected as Auditors at a remuneration of \$250 each. This was all the business of the meeting.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

CHINESE WHO BROKE AWAY
FROM DETECTIVE.

RE-HEARING OF CASE
GRANTED.

Recently Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, sitting at the Central Magistracy, sentenced a Chinese, who escaped from the custody of a Chinese detective by jumping through the window of an Aberdeen bus, but was subsequently re-arrested, to two months' hard labour for the unlawful possession of some fishing nets.

A sequel to this sentence was the appearance at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning of Mr. C. A. S. Russ, who, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a re-hearing of the case on the ground of facts.

There was certain evidence, he said, which had not been placed before the Court. The prisoner had three witnesses to call. As they lived at Cheung Chau they were not easily procurable, and before they had been informed of the prisoner's plight he had been sent to jail. One of these witnesses was the prisoner's master who would say that the nets were his property.

Mr. Russ went on to comment on the identification of the nets. He said they were identified mainly because they had some nails in them. Counsel submitted that it was a common practice to put nails in fishing nets, and contended that there were many other nets in use with nails in them.

Mr. Forrest said he did not see any good ground for granting a re-opening of the case. The accused had been asked in Court if he had any witnesses to call, and he had replied "No." In a subsequent statement the prisoner had said a man was present when he bought the nets. He (the Magistrate) then suggested that this man should be called, and after hesitating for some time, the prisoner had agreed. He was sent out under escort to find the man and escaped on the way.

Mr. Russ remarked that he had that witness now, and suggested the Magistrate should hear his evidence. If after that his Worship was not inclined to reconsider the case, the sentence could stand. Mr. Russ said he realised the only drawback against his client was the fact that he had run away, but that did not point solely to guilt, it might have been due to panic.

The Magistrate said that he was more concerned about the point that prisoner had said he had no witnesses to call, and then when he was given an opportunity to clear himself, had used it to effect his escape.

Ignorant Prisoner's Handicap.

Mr. Russ replied that faced with imprisonment the prisoner was naturally very nervous. He became panic-stricken, and losing his head, had run away. Had the prisoner had a solicitor from the first he would have been told not to act like a madman. Left to himself, and being an ignorant person, he had acted in this foolish way.

Magistrate: A re-hearing would entail the whole case being taken again?

Mr. Russ: Oh yes, I should like a chance to cross-examine.

Magistrate: Having secured return of his nets the complainant would not be available.

Mr. Russ: He could be subpoenaed. I realise the difficulty and agree it was very idiotic of the prisoner to run away. It may be an offence in itself, but he ought not to suffer unduly for that mistake.

Magistrate: The point is he had no intention to call any witness until I suggested it.

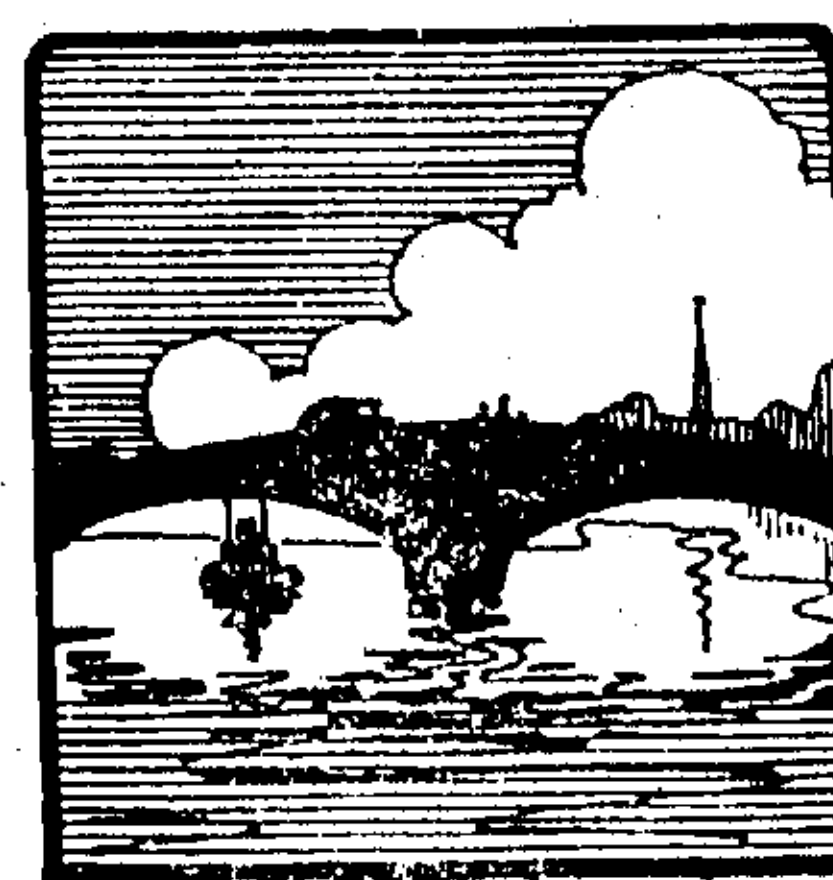
Mr. Russ: Being an ignorant sort of a person he did not know what kind of witness your Worship meant—as to character or other wise. I have people to speak for him now, and I would like very much to have your Worship hear them, if you will.

The re-hearing was fixed for 2.15 on Tuesday afternoon next.

Mr. Russ then asked his Worship to fix substantial bail, and this was allowed in the sum of \$200.

An application by Counsel for the return of the boat seized at the time of accused's arrest but was not his property, was referred by the Magistrate to the police.

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Hong Kong Weekly Press.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG CELEBRATED THE KING'S
BIRTHDAY THIS YEAR ON A SCALE
WHICH HAS NEVER PREVIOUSLY
BEEN EQUALLED IN THIS COLONY.

The review at Happy Valley, in which over 4,000
men participated, was on a much larger scale
than ever before. It is also probable that
the attendance of the public constituted a
record for any event in the Colony's history.

A full report of the proceedings appears in the
HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS
published To-day.

This week's issue also contains the interesting
news from the North that a compromise is
possible between the military leaders.

If the present proposals are accepted by all parties,
of which there appears some likelihood, there
should be a time to the fighting and a period
of peace for China.

The **WEEKLY** is the paper which should be
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GREAT CONCRETE BUDDHA.

COMPLETED AT NAGOYA.

A reinforced concrete image of
Buddha, said to be the first of its
kind in Japan, has just been com-
pleted at Ueno, on the outskirts of
Nagoya, and the unveiling cere-
mony occurred on May 21st.

The new Buddha stands 60 feet
high, being nine feet higher than

the Great Buddha at Nara. The
face measures 24 feet from the tip
of the chin to the top of the head,
the hands are 30 feet long from the
wrist to the tip of the middle finger,
the thumb being almost two feet
long.

The image was modelled almost
exactly upon the Great Buddha at
Kamakura, and required three
years to make, the cost of construc-
tion being ¥1,500,000.

CANTON REVENUE.

FIGURES FOR MAY.

SEAMEN'S UNION IN A NEW LIGHT.

MORE ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION?

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

According to a recent decision of the Kwangtung Administrative Council, a pension of \$500 annually is to be given to the family of each of the 72 men who died in the first revolution at Canton some 16 years ago. These 72 men are buried in a special cemetery at Yellow Flower Hill, east of Canton City, and every year on March 20th a memorial service for them is held in Canton.

The total receipts of the Canton Office of the Kuomintang Ministry of Finance in May amounted to \$9,757,000. This amount included \$1,300,000 from salt tax; \$1,050,000, general revenue; \$1,388,000, gambling traffic; \$692,000, opium traffic; \$41,000, farm land tax; \$1,120,000, *likin*; \$740,000, other than regular revenue; \$2,558,000, proceeds from issue of war bonds and loans.

The Central Bank of China in Canton, the head-office of all Kuomintang Bank branches, will not redeem notes issued at Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi for the time being, despite protest from the public.

The pickets of the Chinese Seamen's Union in Canton, which body has been reorganised and now considers itself an "anti-red" association, arrested on Wednesday one of their former comrades, Mr. Lee Luke, a pilot, and handed him over to the custody of the police. Mr. Lee's friends are asking what right the Union has to arrest a member, but no satisfactory answer is forthcoming.

More than 20,000 refugees from Red persecution in Hunan have crossed the border into Kwangtung territory and it is feared they may create another problem for the Cantonese in the northern districts of Lienchow, Shichow and Lok-chong.

During the recent "Red" régime in Canton orders were given to all landlords of farmlands to reduce their rentals by 25 per cent. This order will be upheld by the present Government also. It is promised, however, that something shall be done to remedy the scandal in the Shuntak district where more than 80 per cent. of the tenant farmers have failed to pay anything at all to their landlords during the past two years. At one time the tenants were so powerful that the landlords dared not raise their voices in protest.

In future all militia organisations for local defence in the districts of Kwangtung will be under the supervision of a general officer in Canton City. There are now three classes of organisation—the *Min Tuan* or People's Volunteers, usually supported by the municipal authorities, the *Shang Tuan* or Merchants' Volunteers, an organisation of business men who undergo military training in order to assist the local police and military when needed, and the *Lung Tuan*, or Peasants Corps, a creation of the Communist Party in Canton. For the past few years the People's and the Merchants' Volunteer organisations have been rich prey for unscrupulous militarists who, whenever they needed arms and ammunition, would, on some flimsy pretext disarm the Volunteers and appropriate the weapons for their own followers.

ANTI-BRITISH INTRIGUES?

Certain sections of the political world in Canton are seeking to stir up another anti-foreign agitation, chiefly of course, against the British and the Japanese. A few preliminary rumbles of a coming storm can be heard, but the merchant class is so heartily sick of disturbances that it may all blow over. One of the minor portents of trouble is the announcement that on June 19th, the second anniversary of the Hong Kong boycott, the 50,000 Cantonese who participated in the movement will hold a demonstration urging the renewal of the boycott. This decision was made yesterday. The principal reason for attempting to renew the anti-British agitation is the proscription by the Hong Kong Government of the two leading Chinese labour organizations in the Colony, the Chinese Seamen's Union and the General Labour Federation. Some of the officials, etc., affected by the recent action of the Hong Kong Government held a meeting in Canton on June 7th and presented their grievance to the Foreign Office at Canton asking them to take up the matter with the Hong Kong Government.

In addition, Chinese seamen in Canton have received permission from the Kuomintang Authorities to hold an anti-British demonstration on behalf of the labour organizations closed by the British in Hong Kong. The date has not yet been fixed but it is expected that it will also be held on June 19th. There will also be anti-Japanese parades. The Japanese landing of troops at Shantung has been denounced by Southern Chinese politicians and there is a movement on foot in Canton to start an anti-Japanese boycott.

It is expected by a good many in Canton that the new anti-British and anti-Japanese movement may gain considerable support not on account of any burning indignation on the part of the populace but because the Kuomintang are in need of something to act as a rallying cry, and an anti-foreign movement is considered the best way of achieving union among themselves. On the other hand the whole thing may fizzle out as the merchant class want peace and quiet. Dr. C. C. Wu, who is now at the head of the Foreign Affairs at Nanking, is by no means a fire-eater and is not expected to support such a movement. On the other hand Eugene Chen might seek to regain his personal ascendancy by trying to lead such a movement.

RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shuihung: June 7th, 8ft. 9ins.; June 8th, falling; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in. North River at Tsingyuen: June 7th, 11ft. 9ins.; June 8th, rising; highest level on record 25ft. 7ins.; lowest 0in. North River at Samshui: June 7th, 8ft. 6ins.; June 8th, 7ft. 2ins.; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft. East River at Sheklung: June 7th, 7ft. 2ins.; June 8th, 7ft. 9ins.; highest 15ft. 9ins.; lowest 3ft.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON 'BUS CONDUCTOR.

PORTUGUESE YOUTHS IN COURT.

Defended by Mr. J. M. Remedios, two Portuguese youths, J. M. Silva and H. Barreto, were summoned before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning by a bus conductor of the Kowloon Motor Bus Company for assault at Kowloon Tong. The defendants were both remanded till next Monday.

MORE SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

CHINESE SOLDIER ARRESTED.

Arrested on board the s.s. *Liang-chow* on Tuesday, Chang Tsh Ching, a Chinese soldier, was yesterday morning charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy with having in his possession seditious books and posters. The defendant was remanded for one week for the documents to be examined.

HIKING IT.

ROUND-THE-WORLD WALKERS.

NOW IN HONG KONG.

Two very plucky people, who can claim to be globe trotters in a very literal sense, have arrived in Hong Kong. They are Mr. Stephan Bauehal and Mr. John Schneiling, who are walking round-the-world. They have already been nearly two years on the way, having set out from Vienna on September 5th, 1925. Their object is to accomplish the journey within five years, which is the prescribed period they have to do it in if they are to receive £13,000 from a sports club in Vienna at the end of their "hike."

They started on their long tramp as the result of a wager at this particular club, and the conditions under which they travel is that it shall be without any funds (they started with none), and their only means of living is the money they collect by selling photo-cards of themselves and various literature detailing their tour.

They are making the journey as far as possible by walking, but certain areas have to be traversed by railway and steamer owing to their being no roads, or "political" conditions making walking impossible.

So far they have passed through Persia, India, Federated Malay States. In India they had to accomplish much of the trip by rail way, owing to the heat.

After a brief rest here the walkers propose leaving for Shanghai by steamer, then "hiking" through Korea, Japan, and thence to Canada. They will walk through that Dominion, the United States, Mexico and South America.

From South America they will cross to Africa traverse that Continent, cross to Gibraltar and proceed to Vienna, after visiting other parts of Europe and England.

Their trip is timed to conclude by September 5th, 1930.

LOCAL CINEMAS.

LIGHTS OF OLD BROADWAY. HELEN OF TROY.

(BY OUR FILM CRITIC.)

Marion Davis plays a dual rôle in "Lights of Old Broadway," showing at the Queen's to-day and Saturday. Miss Davis is a very charming actress who always succeeds when cast for child parts, but she did not have a chance to show her talents in this film, except in some of the earlier scenes. The period is interesting; New York in the days when electric light was in about the same position as television is to-day. Edison, and Roosevelt as a child, come into the story, but for some reason the film is not as successful as it might have been. Like a stage play a film must have action and unless either the story is intensely emotional or the setting peculiarly beautiful the action must be swift. There is it is true action in "Lights of Old Broadway." Feily's dancing—a delightful scene—the street lighting, and the scene at the bank are all good but these incidents are separated by long periods when little or nothing happens.

At the same time one cannot deny a certain measure of charm and interest in "Lights of Old Broadway." The dresses are pretty, Conrad Nagel is a handsome and convincing lover, and Marion Davis promises to take Mary Pickford's title of "All the world's sweetheart."

"The Abduction of Helen" At the World.

The story of the fall of Troy offers to a film producer a great opportunity to use the advantage that the screen has over the stage. The film is the ideal medium for the presentation of a big spectacle, and the story of the fall of Troy has in addition a powerful love interest. Whether or no they have studied the classics there can be very few if any English people to whom the names Helen and Troy are not familiar, so that they go to see Homer's epic re-enacted with expectation, unless they are very high brow, of enjoyment and interest.

The story has been slightly adapted for the needs of film representation, but as far as possible settings, costumes and the spirit of the epic have been preserved, and "The Abduction of Helen" is a film well worth going to see, either to-day or to-morrow, at the World.

THE 'LEUNG KWONG' DISASTER.

INQUEST ON VICTIMS OPENED.

WHOLE AFFAIR TO BE INVESTIGATED.

QUESTION OF THE GRILLES.

Yesterday at the Central Magistracy a special jury was empanelled to enquire into the death of the victims of the s.s. *Leung Kwong* disaster. Mr. R. E. Lindsell sat as Coroner and the jurymen were Messrs. F. C. Hall (foreman), W. Logan and J. F. Joseph.

It will be recalled that the s.s. *Leung Kwong* was sunk at Capatun Pass on May 9th as a result of a collision with the steam launch *Moonshine*. About 150 lives were lost including the Chief Officer, Mr. Frederick Elliot Armstrong Martin and the Chief Engineer, Mr. Donaldson. Most of the victims were steerage passengers and it was stated that they were unable to save themselves owing to a locked grille which prevented them from gaining the upper deck.

The Marine Enquiry was held on May 18th before Lieut.-Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court, and the *Moonshine* was exonerated from all blame. The matter of the locked grilles was held to be outside the jurisdiction of this Court which only dealt with the question of responsibility for the actual collision.

The Locked Grilles.

Yesterday, in addressing the jury, Mr. Lindsell said: "Probably many of those who have lost their lives were trapped behind grilles, and even if those grilles were there in accordance with the Piracy Prevention Ordinance, this does not debar you, gentlemen of the jury, from giving your opinion thereon."

The Coroner added that it would be for the jury to decide whether there was any negligence on the part of the owners or Captain of the *Leung Kwong*, and if so, whether it would justify them returning a verdict of manslaughter. Mr. Lindsell also told the jury that it had been determined that 150 lives were lost and that 34 of the bodies had been recovered.

For the purpose of the inquest, Mr. Lindsell explained, it was only necessary to identify the bodies of Mr. Martin and two others.

Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones appeared for the owners of the *Leung Kwong*. Mr. T. G. Bennett represented the owners, coxswain and crew of the steam launch *Moonshine*.

Asked if the Captain of the *Leung Kwong* was represented, Mr. Hugh Jones informed the Court that he understood that the Captain would be separately represented if the case should take a certain course. Later in the proceedings, Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton came into Court on behalf of Captain Wilson of the *Leung Kwong* and also for Mrs. Martin, the widow of Chief Officer Martin.

Formal evidence was then taken from the Police Officers who testified to the finding of the dead bodies of Mr. Martin and a number of Chinese. Of the 34 bodies recovered, 14 had been identified. Mrs. Mary Ada Christie Martin, widow of Chief Officer Martin, said that she last saw her husband alive on the morning of May 9th, and four days later she saw his dead body at the Mortuary.

An Eye-Witness' Story.

Kan Lok Wun, a second class passenger on the ill-fated vessel, said that the place where he sat was only about 20 to 30 feet away from the hatch leading into the steerage and that the grilles were partly closed at the time of the collision. He first heard a terrific "bang" and the recoil of the ship caused several of the passengers to fall headlong onto the deck. There was a stampede in all directions and general confusion. He remained where he was and heard some one shout that a piracy had been committed and in another direction voices were heard urging everyone to get on to the upper deck.

As he was about to start for the upper deck, he saw the *Moonshine* coming along the port side of the *Leung Kwong*. She was very close and he just stepped into her. With a smile, witness told the Court that he did not even wet his shoes. Two out of the three friends with him had also been rescued, but the third was drowned. In less than ten minutes after he had gone into the *Moonshine*, the *Leung Kwong* sank by her bow. "Very rapid," was how he described the sinking of the ill-fated vessel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brutton, witness said that there were about 40 or 50 passengers in the second class.

Mr. Brutton: In order to get to the steerage, the third class passengers had to pass through the second class deck, isn't that so?—Yes.

Mr. Brutton: Did you see any steerage passengers going down to the steerage deck?—I did.

Mr. Brutton: How many went down?—I did not notice, but I think that there must have been 80 to 100 passengers down there.

Mr. Brutton: Was the grille over the hatchway closed?—It was closed.

Mr. Brutton: But was the man-hole left open?—Yes.

Mr. Brutton: I take it that only one man could get through the hole at a time?—Yes.

"Open The Grilles."

Mr. Brutton: Was there a watchman in charge of the grille?—I did not see one.

Mr. Brutton: Did you see who locked the grille?—No.

Mr. Brutton: Was that portion of your deck also locked?—We were not locked behind grilles.

Mr. Brutton: But could you get access to the upper deck?—That I did not find out.

Mr. Brutton: After the bump did you see anyone coming up through the man-hole?—I saw some, but most of them were ship's people.

Mr. Brutton: About how many?—More than ten.

Mr. Brutton: Did any of the ship's people open the whole of the grille?—I did not see anyone doing so, but I heard voices calling out "open the grilles."

Mr. Brutton: Where did the voices come from?—From the steerage.

In reply to Mr. Bennett, witness said that he went on board the *Moonshine* five minutes after he heard the crash.

Mr. Bennett: When you got on board the *Moonshine* was she between the *Leung Kwong* and the nearest shore?—Yes.

Mr. Bennett: Were you among the first to be saved?—Not among the first and not among the last.

Answering to questions put him by Mr. Hugh Jones, witness said that he had bought tickets prior to going on board the *Leung Kwong*.

Mr. Hugh Jones: Did you see any tickets sold on board the ship?—I saw no tickets sold on board, but I saw people going into the steerage to collect the fares.

Mr. Hugh Jones: Did you actually see the grilles being lowered across the hatchway?—No, I did not.

Mr. Hugh Jones: After the collision you heard cries from the steerage, but did you hear anyone shouting out from the second class to those in the steerage?—No.

Asked by the Coroner if he could be specific as to what was shouted down into the steerage, Mr. Hugh Jones explained that in view of the fact that the owners of the *Leung Kwong* might be blamed for the loss of lives, he had interviewed many witnesses and had taken statements from them, but as they have now been scattered, he was not in a position to mention what had been shouted out to the people in the steerage. He would do so if he could get all the witnesses together.

The Scope Of The Enquiry.

Mr. Hugh Jones then asked the Coroner if he could indicate the scope of the enquiry.

Mr. Lindsell pointed out that it had been indicated and that the cause of the collision would be material.

Mr. Hugh Jones: Then the movements of the two steamers would be gone into?

Mr. Lindsell: Yes.

Mr. Hugh Jones: I hope you will appreciate the difficulty. The witnesses are scattered and I am afraid that we could not present you as good a picture of the collision as we did at the Marine Court enquiry.

Sub-Inspector A. J. Dorling, who had police charge of the enquiry, also told the Coroner that most of the witnesses had gone back to the country and it would be difficult to get them, but that he would do his best to locate as many as possible.

The Coroner then adjourned the enquiry until Tuesday morning and it will be continued on Friday afternoon.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the Pavilion of the Hong Kong Cricket Club, Victoria, Hong Kong, at 3.30 p.m. (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, 10th JUNE, 1927, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the following Resolutions:—

- (1) That the Committee be and are hereby authorised to take the necessary steps to add a Second Storey to the Pavilion and make such alterations and improvements to the existing building as may be deemed advisable.
- (2) That the Committee be and are hereby authorised to borrow such sums of money and make such financial arrangements as may be required from time to time to carry out the work approved by Resolution No. 1.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

No. 1 of 1927.

Re WONG WAI SHING, DECEASED, FORMERLY TRADING AS SANG LOONG & COMPANY, at No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, VICTORIA, in the Colony of Hong Kong.

A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the Matter of WONG WAI SHING, DECEASED, FORMERLY TRADING AS SANG LOONG & COMPANY, at No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, VICTORIA, in the Colony of Hong Kong, adjudicated Bankrupt on the 22nd day of JANUARY, 1927.

Creditors who have not proved their Debts by the TWENTIETH DAY OF JULY, 1927, will be excluded. Dated this 8th day of June, 1927.
J. HENNESSEY SETH F.S.A.A.,
Trustee.

BASEBALL.

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AT THE HAPPY VALLEY DIAMOND.

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HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 8848 dated Hong Kong, 20th July, 1927, for Twelve Shares, Numbered 120530/120541 inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 10416 dated Hong Kong, 6th April, 1927, for Six Shares Numbered 50746 to 50750 and 131549 inclusive, all registered in the Name of AUGUSTE MAURICE CHAMRION, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 10th JUNE, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the for the Shares Nos. 5/NS 8848 and 5/NS 10416 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1927. [4909]

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HONG KONG, JUNE 10th, 1927

WESTERN SCIENCE AND CHINA.

The most insistent demand of modern China is for Western Science, for it is believed that therein lies the secret of Europe's supremacy. China's backwardness is attributed to the lack of scientific knowledge.

This growing desire for science, and more science, makes one wonder whether the Chinese will be as great as they imagine, if and when they have penetrated its mysteries. Europe was not unimportant before Western science made such strides. No one would deny it has been a factor in the onward march of the West, but it would be wrong to assert that it was the sole factor. The Western tradition is composite, consisting as it does of the Greek system, the Jewish religion and finally modern science. To attribute Europe's hegemony to that which came last is to misunderstand the Western culture.

In the first place the scientific method of the West springs naturally from the general European character. It is not something that can be separated, as it were, nor is it an exotic growth quite alien to the Western trend of thought. It is the natural development of a system which was already there. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the Chinese can successfully select and transplant this feature of Western civilization and produce results comparable with those obtained in Europe. Whenever any problem is examined in China, the analysis always brings us to the moral question, and on that it is

found that the whole superstructure depends. If there is anything wrong there, then development and progress is impossible.

Now the fundamental need in all modern factories and businesses which depend for their existence on Western science is, first of all, the power of co-operation, depending on mutual faith, trust, loyalty and goodwill. A pooling of financial resources is impossible where there is suspicion of dishonesty and in such an atmosphere organizations to exploit the products of the scientist's brain on the grand scale are impossible.

The acquisition of scientific knowledge, by the Chinese student cannot bring much benefit to China, as long as there is still unaltered the problem of creating the fearless, honest, and trustworthy citizen. It has been said that Confucianism fused with this new knowledge might become the most powerful force in the world. Unfortunately, Confucianism is being rapidly discarded for Confucius is looked upon as an obstacle to the Nationalists dreams.

One might suspect that the enthusiasm of the modern Chinese youth for Western science was due to the fact that science does not challenge his moral principles. He can proceed to appropriate a vast amount of knowledge in medicine, chemistry, mathematics and physics without ever once being provoked to thinking of his own moral conduct. There is something very international in science, for its subject matter is non human and non-moral and so it does not excite those emotional states we associate with religion, politics and philosophy; and yet its successful application must depend on the moral genius of the people, who acquire it.

To emphasise the teaching of science to the almost entire exclusion of the other side of education, is to seek to prolong life, and multiply it, without in the least attempting to improve its quality. Such would seem to be the aim of those who are responsible for the direction of Chinese education at the present day. We think that the emphasis is in the wrong place, and that it is time the problem of Chinese education was examined afresh.

Two Chinese cases of enteric were reported on Wednesday.

The half-yearly meeting of members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club will be held to-day at 12.30 p.m. at the Jockey Club Room, Hong Kong Club Annex.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks a donation of \$1,000 from an "Anonymous British benefactor" through the Captain Superintendent of Police.

There was a good attendance at the whist drive held last night at the Police Recreation Club, Happy Valley, and the Police Branch Fund of the Ministering Children's League should benefit by a useful sum.

The trustee of the late Wong Wai Shing (trading as Sang Loong & Co.) notifies that it is intended to declare a first and final dividend. Particulars can be had from Mr. J. Hennessey Seth, F.S.A.A., the trustee.

The hearing of a charge of armed robbery against three Chinese was continued at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday and again adjourned. The prisoners are alleged to have used a toy pistol to terrify the inmates of a house in Kowloon City on May 13th.

It is stated that little progress has been made in the work of clearing away the debris caused by a landslide that choked Conduit Road and an adjoining road on May 24th. Part of the debris has been removed, but heavy rains have increased the difficulty of the work.

The Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. yesterday was 0.92 inch. The total since January 1st. is now 46.45 inches as against an average of 27.90 inches.

Passengers leaving Hong Kong on the s.s. *President Jackson* on Wednesday for Manila, included: Col. Fred T. Austin, Mr. Gordon Austin, Mr. C. O. I. Barr, Mrs. E. A. L. Best, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Cunningham, two sons and a daughter, Bishop W. Warne and others.

Passengers arriving here yesterday on the s.s. *Santos Maru* from Japan ports included: Sir Thomas and Lady Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Shellack, Mr. Morens and Mrs. Hillier. Sir Thomas Gibbons, K.C., was advocate general of Bengal from 1917 to 1922. He was knighted in 1923.

The "Squeakettes" Concert Party, under Mrs. C. Russell Brown, who have given several popular entertainments recently, are providing a performance at the Peak Club this evening, beginning at 9.30. The proceeds will be for Lady Clementi's Entertainment Fund and the Ministering Children's League.

Prizes won during recent tournaments will be presented at the Kowloon Chess Club this evening at eight o'clock. There will also be a return match between six members of the Club and six players from H.M.S. *Hermes*. This was to have been played a fortnight ago, but owing to a misunderstanding the *Hermes* men did not turn up.

Among the passengers arriving here by the s.s. *Tatna* yesterday from Calcutta via ports were: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Beck, Mr. V. A. Robikoff, Major G. W. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. H. C. Lofts, Mr. L. McNutt, Mr. W. T. Longwell, Mr. Gill, Mr. G. M. D. Wolf, Mrs. Cohen, Mr. Swaine, Mr. Soiffair, Dr. A. E. Rosmyrn and Mr. O. E. Davies.

Following upon the success which attended the appearance of the Versatile Dance Band and Concert Party at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Restaurant last Saturday evening, the management have arranged for the "Cameo" Orchestra by permission of Capt. Eliot, R.N., to play during and after dinner at the Restaurant to-morrow evening. Dinners will have opportunities for dancing.

Four Chinese were brought up at the Kowloon Magistracy on remand on charges of participation in an armed robbery committed on a fishing boat in the vicinity of the Nine Pins on April 26th. Mr. F. H. Losely defended. The prosecution allege that the defendants intercepted the complainants' boat which had left Shauiwan for Sam Munn, and after terrifying the crew, stole \$20. The appearance of a Police launch caused the robbers to make off but they were pursued and caught. The men were discharged on account of the lack of evidence to connect them with the affair.

Members are reminded that there will be an extraordinary general meeting of the Hong Kong Cricket Club, at the Pavilion, this evening, beginning at 8.30. Recently a meeting was held to discuss the proposal to add a second storey to the pavilion and to make other alterations. The cost of the proposed alterations, and furnishing, etc., will amount to \$38,000. This evening's meeting is for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing resolutions authorising the Committee to proceed with this scheme and also authorising the Committee to borrow such sums of money and make such financial arrangements as may be required from time to time to carry out the work.

A CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

DISTINGUISHED AUDIENCE AT LEE THEATRE LAST NIGHT.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) and Lady Clementi attended a Chinese theatrical performance arranged by the Hong Kong Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, at the Lee Theatre last night.

The performers were the Yan Shau Nin Company. The object of the performance was to entertain the principal naval and military officers at present in the Colony, about 500 N.C.O.'s and men, and a number of leading Chinese and European residents.

Comparatively few Western folk see a performance of this sort, and no Westerner can understand it. Its chief charm for him is in the opulence of the dresses and scenery. There is the scarlet of the Cardinal green of the Emerald, blue of the King Fisher, silver and gold. The effect is that of a peep into a kaleidoscope.

There is no curtain in a Chinese theatre; the scene shifters walk nonchalantly on to the stage while the mandarins and emperors are strutting up and down like peacocks. The orchestra sits—attired in cotton singlets—in the wings, with its gongs, cymbals, bones, pipes, and medieval fiddles, and from start to finish an uproar of sound is maintained. Sometimes the music—monotonous cadences reiterated until they become almost hypnotic—rises to a frenzy.

The fascination of the performance was so great that few people left before the end.

Among others present were Col. Russell Brown, Mr. W. T. Southern (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. Ralphs, Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Corps, Mr. Morris, District Superintendent, Mr. Burnett, Corps Superintendent.

All the divisions were represented: officers and men. Y.M.C.A. Div. (Divisional Superintendent T. K. Chack); King's College Div. (Mr. F. K. Ewart); Mongkok Div. (Ng Hon Sang); Kowloon Div. (Hon. Yuk Fai); St. Joseph's Div. (E. H. Cheung); Indian Div. (Victoria Nursing Div. (Dr. E. M. Manett); Mr. Ho Kom Tong (Corps Supt.); Dr. Valentine, Dr. S. F. Lee (Y.M.C.A. Div.); Dr. B. C. Wong (Kowloon Div.); Dr. L. S. Shrin (King's College Div.).

Before the performance a dinner was held at Government House, at which about 32 well-known Europeans and Chinese were present.

OBITUARY.

FUNERAL OF MR. A. CUMMING.

The funeral of Mr. Alexander Cumming, late Chief Engineer of the s.s. *Chengtu*, owned by the China Navigation Company, Ltd., whose death, at the Government Civil Hospital, was reported yesterday, took place at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, last evening, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald officiating.

The service was attended by officers and engineers from the China Navigation Company vessels in port, and also by members of the staff of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. Among those present were Mr. J. H. Little (Butterfield & Swire), Mr. M. Murray (Supt.-Engineer, China Navigation Company), Capt. R. Innes (Marine-Superintendent), Mr. J. R. Kinghorn (Assistant Supt.-Engineer), Messrs. Dinsdale and Stevens (C.N.C. Shipping). Among officers and engineers of China Navigation Company vessels in port present were: Capt. Miller, Messrs. G. Atkinson, C. A. Bickford, A. Knowles, A. McLeod, P. Maitland, R. Barclay, R. Carruthers, W. Brown and H. Thompson.

There were also present: Mr. W. J. Stokes (Secretary of the Hong Kong Branch of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China), and Messrs. W. Crichton, W. Bell and F. Clarke (all of the Taikoo Dockyard).

Floral Tributes.

Floral tributes were placed on the grave as under: From Messrs. Butterfield & Swire (two wreaths), from the China Navigation Co., Ltd., the Superintendents of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., the China Navigation Company's Shipping Department, The Marine Engineers' Guild of China (Hong Kong Branch), The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hong Kong, P. T. Farrell, W. Russell.

LEGS BROKEN IN SUGAR BOILER.

MAN'S DEATH AFTER FOUR WEEKS.

MACHINERY ACCIDENTALLY STARTED.

The circumstances of a Chinese workman's death at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery were related at an inquest held at the Central Magistrate's Court yesterday on Chan Ting (50). The Coroner (Major C. Willson) sat with a jury.

Dr. D. J. Valentine, medical officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that on April 24th Chan Ting was admitted to the hospital suffering from fractures of both legs. One of the fractures was compound. An operation was performed the same evening and the broken bones were set. For several days the condition of deceased was serious, but he did fairly well.

Later despite the dressings, the wound in the left leg turned septic, and in this condition deceased remained for three weeks. At the end of that time his health deteriorated and he was compelled to lie motionless upon his bed. He became worse and died on May 27th.

A post mortem examination had revealed that death was due to chronic blood poisoning and pneumonia resulting from the injury.

A fellow workman of deceased's stated that they were working in a tank at the Sugar Refinery. The motors were in motion but the shaft was not revolving as they went towards the tank. As they lowered themselves into the tank, the lever used to set the machinery in motion was accidentally touched and the shaft began to move. The four rods that were fixed to that part of the shaft inside the tank began to revolve and witness was thrown aside. He and deceased both cried out "save life" and in answer to their shouts the foreman appeared and stopped the machinery. One of witness's legs was broken but he was able to haul himself out of the tank. To get out of the tank it was necessary to grasp the brim and climb up.

Corroborative evidence was given by the foreman. He stated that he ran up to the tank in response to deceased's cries and found him lying in the bottom of the tank. When he had stopped the machinery an English member of the staff arrived and an ambulance was sent for. The main part of the machinery was working at the time the two men were in the tank.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, remarked that the only point not cleared up was, "Who actually touched the lever and set the machinery in motion?"

The jury found that death was accidental, adding a rider that the Taikoo Sugar Refinery should, if possible, provide an exit in the tanks, away from the lever that sets the machinery in motion.

In accordance with the jury's finding, a verdict of accidental death was registered.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.30 p.m., stated:—

A belt of relatively high pressure stretches from the Yangtze Valley to the east of the Bonins. Depressions lie over N.E. Japan and over Tongking.

LOCAL FORECAST: S.E. winds, moderate, overcast, rain.

NORTHERN FLEET READY TO SURRENDER.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CHINA'S METROPOLIS.

WHO WILL REACH PEKING FIRST?
THE "REDS" OR "ANTI-REDS"?

HANKOW "REDS" GRAND MUSTER AT CHENGCHOW.

SOUTHERN TROOPS TO ATTACK TSINAN FROM THREE POINTS.

The leaders of the Hankow "Reds" are holding a conference at Chengchow, the Honan city, which city Feng Yu Hsiang captured from the Fengtien troops. The chief purpose of the conference appears to be to try to induce Feng to act exclusively on behalf of Hankow, with a view, presumably, to his making an attempt to reach Peking.

Chung Kai Shek is reported to have requested Feng's Nanking representative to go to Chengchow and urge Feng not to incline towards the "Red" element.

The Southern Army is stated to be about to attack Tsinan (Shantung's capital) from three points.

The elusive Sun Chuan Feng is reported to be in Tientsin. Where his troops are is not stated.

The Northern Fleet is stated as ready to surrender to the Southerners.

The Shantung General, Chang Tsung Chang, according to the Chinese newspapers, is said to be willing to espouse the Kuomintang theory, known as the "The People's Doctrine."

PARTY PROPAGANDA.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 9th.

The Kuomintang Central Propaganda Department is establishing a big news agency—called "the Central News Agency"—for supplying news to all newspapers throughout the whole country and abroad.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

The Honan Front.

HANKOW, June 8th.

The position of the Hankow clique in the reported peace negotiations is not well-defined, but it is rumoured that the conference at Chengchow is being held in that connection. Intelligence from the Honan front is scanty but it is understood that fighting has once again ceased.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 9th.

Sun Chuan Feng is reported to have gone to Tientsin.

The section of the Tientsin Pukow Railway between Hsuehchow and Pukow has resumed its scheduled traffic from to-day. General Chiang Kai Shek is reported to go to Hsuehchow, where he will establish temporary headquarters to facilitate military operations at the front.

The Southerners have advanced over Lincheng, an important point to the South of Shantung leading to Tsinan, whence they are prepared to launch attacks on Tsinan from three directions. In view of this, Chang Tsung Chang, it is reported, will flee to Tientsin shortly.

Even Tsingtao is seriously threatened.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

British General Goes To Peking.

TIENTSIN, June 9th.

Major-General John Duncan, accompanied by Viscount Gort, V.C., left for Peking yesterday afternoon.

U.S. Military Activity.

TIENTSIN, June 9th.

For the past three days the Bund at Tientsin has been the scene of much military activity in the unloading of lighters laden with American marines. Large crowds, Chinese and foreign, were on the Bund yesterday watching the unloading of artillery, caterpillar tractors and tanks. The completeness of the American force formed the subject of general comment.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Lull In Hostilities.

SHANGHAI, June 8th.

Hostilities between the North and South appear to have ceased except on the Honan front, but extensive troop movements are going on.

Marshal Chang Tsung Chang is preparing defensive positions for his troops in the event of a further Nationalist offensive.

The newspapers contain little information concerning the reported negotiations between Chang Tso Lin, Chiang Kai Shek and Yen Hsi Shan.

Shanghai is quiet.

JAPAN'S TROOPS IN CHINA.

JAPANESE REPLY TO THE WAICHAIOU'S NOTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 9th.

The Japanese, this afternoon, replied to the Foreign Office Note to the effect that their troops were meant merely to protect their nationals. Their presence was not an aggressive act, but in view of the Nanking and Hankow outrages, the Japanese Government must hold itself responsible for the protection of its nationals.

SHANGHAI SENSATION.

CHINESE "GENERAL" AND FOREIGNERS.

ATTEMPTED "DEAL" IN ARMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 9th.

An American lawyer, W. Worthington, another American named Samuel Chaiet, and an Italian named Jovino were arrested yesterday afternoon, by the police in connection with the International Settlement, for alleged dealing in arms.

It is reported that the accused men entered into negotiations with a Chinese "General," who was really a detective, about a month ago for the sale of a quantity of arms and ammunition. The negotiations progressed until yesterday afternoon when, it is alleged, it was arranged that the prisoners should visit the "General's" house for the purpose of consummating the deal.

Two foreign detectives witnessed the whole proceedings through a knothole in a wooden partition. The accused produced two Mausers and a thousand rounds of ammunition, after which they were arrested and handed over to their respective Consulates.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

EGYPTIAN JOINT COMMITTEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 9th.

The International Committee of the Federation of Cotton Manufacturers' Associations have determined upon the appointment of countries to be represented in the Egyptian Joint Committee, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the International Congress of Egypt, to deal with questions connected with Egyptian cotton, namely:—England three representatives; France, Germany and Italy one each; Switzerland and Czechoslovakia to share a member, Egypt to have seven members.

FRENCH CURRENCY.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 9th.

Le Matin announces that M. Poincare will shortly issue a Consolidation loan devoted to the absorption of surplus bank notes consequent upon the decrease in the amount in circulation of National Defence Bonds. The value of the notes which could be withdrawn from circulation without damage to commercial needs is estimated at ten billions of francs. Parliament will afterwards be requested to reduce to the same extent the legal limit of advances of the Bank of France to the Treasury and the Bank will call in and cancel an equal amount of notes.

U.S. NATIONAL INCOME.

A NEW PEAK REACHED IN 1926.

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 9th.

According to a survey by the National Industrial Conference the National Income of the United States reached the new peak of \$78,619,000,000 in 1926, compared with \$77,313,000,000 in 1925.

CHAMPAGNE BATH TUB AND CHORUS GIRL.

ECHO OF A SCANDALOUS AFFAIR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ATLANTA, Georgia, June 9th.

The well-known New York theatrical producer, Earl Carroll, who went into hospital at Granville after his collapse aboard a train when he was travelling from New York to prison here, was carried on a stretcher into the Federal Penitentiary here to serve his sentence of a year's imprisonment for perjury in connection with a Grand Jury investigation into a theatrical party, in which a bath tub (full of champagne) and a chorus-girl figured.

BOMBS THROWN IN A LENINGRAD CLUB.

36 PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, June 8th.

Two bombs were thrown in the Leningrad Business Club last night while a meeting of members of the debating section of the Communist Party was in progress.

The premises were wrecked and twenty-six persons seriously injured.

It appears that two strangers entered the hall one after the other without being observed, threw the bombs and then dashed out of the building, firing revolvers behind them as they ran. The men escaped.

Fire brigades were rushed to the scene of the explosion, and the building was surrounded by a cordon of troops.

ATLANTIC FLIERS.

PRESENTED TO GERMANY'S PRESIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, June 8th.

Chamberlain and Charles Levine, the Atlantic fliers, accompanied by the American Ambassador, Mr. Schurman, were received by President Hindenburg, to-day.

In a brief speech, President Hindenburg expressed the hope that the flight was a good omen of further German-American rapprochement, and afterwards he handed the airmen autographed portraits of himself in silver frames.

A large crowd which assembled outside, loudly cheered the airmen.

RUSSIA WANTS AEROPLANES.

A "REPLY TO CHAMBERLAIN."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, June 8th.

The Aviakhim Society has issued a manifesto to its members appealing to them to raise a fund to build aeroplanes. The manifesto is issued under the catchphrase: "Our Reply to Chamberlain."

VOIKOF'S MURDER.

POLISH AUTHORITIES AND PRESS PERTURBED.

ARRESTS ORDERED.

MOSCOW DEMONSTRATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW, June 9th.

The authorities and Press are very much upset with regard to Voikof's assassination, which they deeply condemn. The former have ordered a number of arrests including the Polish representative of the Grand Duke Nicholas and a prominent Russian emigrant. The authorities are also carrying out searches with a view to ascertaining whether Russian Monarchist circles are concerned with the crime.

The editor of a Russian paper in Vilna has been arrested for appealing for funds to engage counsel to defend Kowder. The latter was recently given Polish citizenship as he was born in Polish territory.

Soviet Demonstrations.

MOSCOW, June 8th.

From 3 o'clock this afternoon until late this evening, processions, officially estimated at several hundreds of thousands, passed the Foreign Affairs Commissariat demonstrating their protest against the murder of Voikof.

The Polish Legation in Vorovsky Street was strongly guarded.

Demonstrations also took place in other cities. A resolution emphasising the "close connection of the murder of Voikof with the anti Soviet policy of Britain."

NAVAL LIMITATION.

BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES AT GENEVA CONFERENCE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 8th.

The delegates of the Governments of Britain, the Dominions and India to the Naval Disarmament Conference on June 20th will be:—Britain.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, Viscount Cecil and Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field (Deputy Chief of Naval Staff).

Canada.—The Minister of Justice, Mr. E. Lapointe.

Australia.—The High Commissioner, Sir Joseph Cook.

New Zealand.—The High Commissioner, Sir James Parr, and Admiral Earl Jellicoe.

South Africa.—The High Commissioner, Mr. J. S. Smith, and the Trade Commissioner in Europe, Mr. C. J. Pienaar.

Irish Free State.—The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, and Attorney General, Mr. John A. Costello.

"BOBBY" ABEL ANNUITY.

COMFORT FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE.

The affairs of "Bobby" Abel, the veteran England and Surrey cricketer, who is nearly blind and found himself in straitened circumstances, have now been settled.

His business as an athletic outfitter has been sold to Mr. Charles Riggs, of Bishopsgate, who has arranged to retain Mr. Abel in an advisory capacity, and the funds subscribed for him have been expended.

The committee who conducted the settlement state that the committee of the Surrey Club long ago decided against doing anything to save Abel's business, but promised him that as soon as he could dispose of his business they would provide for him.

The Daily Mail Fund (amounting to £1,010 0s. 9d.) has enabled the committee to settle with the creditors of R. Abel and Son, to repay the mortgages on Mr. Abel's house, and to provide an annuity of approximately 17s. 6d. per week. To this the Surrey committee will add a further annuity from funds in their possession and a weekly pension, all of which combined will ensure for Mr. Abel comfort for the remainder of his life.

JAPAN PROTESTS TO SOVIET.

SEQUEL TO SEIZURE OF JAPANESE FISHING VESSEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, June 9th.

The Government has decided to file a protest with the Soviet Ambassador against the seizure of a Japanese fishing vessel off Kamchatka, of which the captain was shot and seriously injured.

Though the vessel was not operating within the three miles limit, the Soviet contends that the action was justified, as it insists that Russian territorial waters extend twelve miles from the coast.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

QUESTIONS OF FORTIFICATION.

KNOTTY POINTS FOR GENEVA.

WASHINGTON, June 2nd.

The Japanese Government will demand further demilitarization of the Philippines and important restrictions on the fortification of Hawaii at the three-power conference in Geneva, in return for any agreement to reduce her naval equipment, says a United Press message to the Manila Times.

The Japanese delegation to President Coolidge's naval limitation conference, left Tokyo with the intention of placing these two important propositions before the meeting.

The report spread rapidly through official circles and produced a marked reaction in naval quarters. It is accepted by some as confirmation of the rumor that Japan intended to enter the conference with an aggressive, positive policy. The rumor appeared early in the negotiations and was strengthened by the news that Japan had named one of her most distinguished statesmen, Viscount Admiral Saito, to head a delegation of more than 50 eminent diplomats, army and navy experts.

Naval officials are a unit in believing that the American delegation to Geneva will refuse to discuss any further limitation of the Philippine defenses or accept the suggestion that the improvement of Hawaiian fortifications ought to be halted.

Opposed To Discussing Naval Bases.

It is authoritatively understood that the policy of the United States at the conference will be opposed to any discussion of naval bases. In the event, however, of the Japanese delegation carrying out its intention of raising the issue, Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation is instructed to point out that Great Britain maintains fortifications at Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica.

All of these points, says government officials, are closer to the United States than the Philippines to Japan, and strategically far more dangerous.

Singapore Question To Be Raised?

In diplomatic circles it is stated that the Japanese delegation carries authorization to demand a cessation of further naval construction in Singapore and the dismantling of the Panama Canal. It is generally agreed that a persistence in this program will wreck the conference before it is underway for American officials feel sure that Great Britain will not abandon the half-completed Singapore Base.

President Coolidge's primary purpose in calling the conference was to discuss the limitation of certain classes of ships not covered by the Washington agreement. The president's original memorandum suggesting the conference, plainly intimated that the United States was willing to extend the 5-5-3 ratio to include all classes of naval ships. Discussions in any case, say officials, will be complicated and if the Japanese government raises the issue of insular fortifications, it may prove an insurmountable obstacle.

The approach of the conference has called forth a great volume of unofficial comment in the United States concerning all phases of the armament question. This reflects general sympathy with efforts to promote limitation and avert future international construction rivalry, but there is lacking the definite pressing public opinion which was an essential contributing factor to the success of the Washington armament conference.

ROUMANIA'S KING DYING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUCHAREST, June 10th.

The King's condition is very critical and his death is expected to take place in a few days.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

NEED OF NEW TREATY.

In British business circles keen satisfaction is expressed at the significant hint thrown out both by the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, and by the French Ambassador, M. de Fleuryan, that the negotiation of a new Anglo-French Commercial Treaty is in prospect.

The need for such a treaty was emphasised in these columns, says the London Daily Telegraph, as far back as 1924, when Viscount D'Abernon, at that time British Ambassador in Berlin, negotiated with the German Government a Treaty of Commerce in conformity with modern conditions and with the rights and interests of Great Britain. Anglo-French commercial relations are at present governed by an obsolete treaty, dating back to the 'eighties of the last century, supplemented from time to time by French Governmental decrees—really administrative measures of expediency.

Having regard to the extraordinarily fine, detailed, and complicated Customs classifications now in vogue on the European Continent, the genuine and all-round application of the time-honoured most-favoured-nation clause is not always assured. So far as trade between Great Britain and France is concerned, the balance, contrary to the pre-war position, is now heavily in favour of the latter country, and the disparity would be further accentuated by the enormous increases now contemplated by France in her existing tariffs on foreign imports, increases in many cases of 300 per cent. or more.

Seeing that over two-thirds of France's large volume of exports to Great Britain is admitted free of duty, justice is expected to be done to this country on the basis of some at least of the principles laid down in the all-important Protocol annexed to the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty, a Protocol which, so it was explained at the time, was intended to serve, at any rate in part, as a model for future British Treaties of Commerce with Protectionist countries. This remark applies more especially to Articles 1 and 2 of the aforementioned Protocol. The outstanding phrase in Article 2, indeed, in the whole Protocol, reads thus:

Each party further agrees, when modifying its existing Customs tariff and fixing future rates of Customs duty as far as they specially affect the interests of the other party, to take due regard to reciprocity, and to the development on fair and equitable terms of the commerce of the two countries, the German Government taking into full account the favourable treatment at present accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of Germany on importation into the United Kingdom.

Had the question of an Anglo-French Commercial Treaty been taken up two years ago it would no doubt have been possible to balance Great Britain's big remission of war debt by more material French concessions to British exporters. It might be more difficult at this date to treat the two problems conjointly, even though the Churchill-Caillaux debt-funding agreement is still unratified.

CONVICT ADVISES A JUDGE.

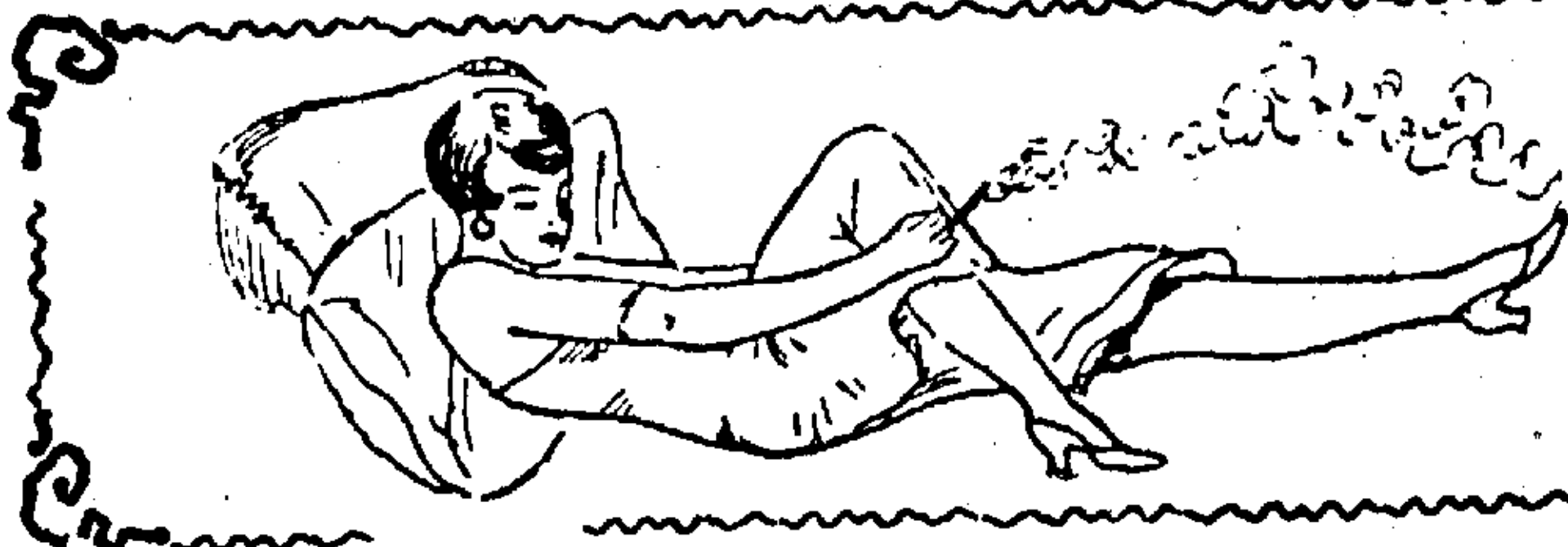
OPINION ON INVESTMENTS OF A MILLIONAIRE.

GENEVA, May 12th.

A Geneva business man, serving a term of imprisonment for fraud, was brought from his cell yesterday, at the request of a local judge, to examine and give an opinion on the investments of a dead millionaire.

The millionaire was Eugene Tomassini, a Russian of Odessa, who died a year ago in Geneva. He left \$200,000 to the three children of his first marriage, but the legacy was misapplied by a step-brother.

A legal action was brought by the children, but, as the step-brother refused to deliver the keys of safes in a Geneva bank, the judge ordered the safes to be forced open. A large sum in share certificates and cash was found and brought into court.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

20TH CENTURY PANDORAS.

Boxes have held a special attraction for women since the days of Pandora, probably before. There are very few women who can resist opening a box, especially one which lies temptingly on a shop counter, even if they have no intention of buying it. Possibly psychoanalysis may have an explanation of the Pandora complex, certainly most of the box openers have not. "I just wanted to see what it was like inside" is all the excuse they can muster. But if this is the explanation why does the curiosity not extend to a vase or even to a dress? One would think that it was far more important to see that a frock, which you intend to buy, is nicely finished off inside, than to satisfy a vague curiosity about the almost certainly non-existent contents of a box which you don't even like particularly.



A small two material dress which would be equally pretty in silk or wool.

It was Mr. Atkins, a kindly little man of Rumpelstiltskin appearance, the master of a silverware shop in a small town huddled under the walls of a Norman castle, who pointed out this feminine weakness to me. With a smile he reached for a cloth and polished my finger marks off a silver box. "All ladies do it," he said in response to my apology. "They can't seem to keep their fingers off a box."

Of all boxes perhaps the Chinese nest variety is the most irresistible, and it was only the memory of old Mr. Atkins which prevented me opening everyone of the nest of ten pigskin covered boxes I saw to-day in the Swatow Lace Company. "All same, each one more small," I was told, and a reason agreed though the Pandora complex whispered that there might be something exciting in the smallest inmost box. It was a particularly fascinating nest, but outside box being a little deep but much the same size as a blouse case, and emitting a faint pleasing scent. These boxes are strongly built of "teawood," I was told. What is tea wood, I wonder? They are covered with pigskin painted

(Continued on next Column).

SCREENS.

Modern shops are shewing a tendency to return to the atmosphere of the "Arabian Nights" bazaar. Neatly arranged piles and racks of goods are being replaced by studied disarray.

The idea underlying this tendency is to make the purchaser feel at ease, almost at home, so that he or she buys in actual fact things of which they have vaguely pictured the possession when seated by their own fire side. The fortune which can withstand the too expensive luxury when seated on an uncomfortable chair in front of a counter, evaporates in the atmosphere of the modern shop, whose owner realises, as did the Puritans, that ease and comfort of body lead to a slackening of the moral fibre!

"The Sign of the Lantern" is typical of this tendency, it is indeed almost a room. A little over-crowded for a real room yet without the formality either of a museum or an old fashioned shop. Furniture, ornaments, cushions and draperies make a colourful, luxurious, and above all a friendly interior in an apparent disarray. Yet you realise the subtlety of the arrangement as you wander round drawn always by some new loveliness or charming trifle.

One of the first objects noticed on entering "The Sign of the Lantern" is a very beautiful blackwood screen. It stands about seven feet high and has four folds, with no ornamentation except inset plaques of blue and white porcelain, the top row being in the shape of fans, the others circular. The excellence of such a screen as a background is admirably demonstrated by the position it holds right at the back of the shop. The screen gains in dignity from the gorgeous colours of the cushions and mandarin robes which lie on the couch placed before it, and at the same time gives to them an added richness.

A red wood screen, which though smaller has an equal dignity, is set with two porcelain plaques of the Chinese Lung period on each of its four folds. These plaques, in very lovely earth red tones, have figure scenes on them of which the drawing is really exquisite, especially the faces. Another lovely screen is in Coromandel Lacquer: a big garden scene peopled by well drawn figures and framed in dull gold runs right across the whole surface of the screen, and is bordered by delightful sprays of flowers. The ground work of the screen is black but with the decoration the general tone is of cool cucumber greens and dull gold.

Besides these larger screens, are a delightful collection of smaller single screens some to be used simply as ornaments and others as fire screens. Of the latter there is one with a porcelain plaque set in a simple blackwood frame, which is an example of that characteristic of Chinese art, the sense of tranquillity, which makes it so pleasant to live with. It is a lake scene, with in the foreground a narrow slip of an island, on the left of which is a weeping willow tree and on the right a group of smaller trees. The water and the sky are almost white, the trees a dull cool green, and a small landscape is most delicately etched on the far side of the water.

These are but a few of the screens to be found at "The Sign of the Lantern," and in addition Miss Honess will make screens with panels of embroidery or silks either plain or glass covered, in frames and sizes to suit any customer.

with various scenes of Chinese gardens peopled by eye-looking ladies, and varnished to preserve the painting and make them watertight. Each box has a different picture on it which is an excellent excuse for examining them all.

Not less interesting were the smaller boxes of Foochow lacquer, some of these being also in nests. I particularly liked the silvergold lacquer boxes decorated with Chinese village scenes, very delicately drawn and coloured.

CHINESE SCULPTURE.

The little known subject of Chinese Sculpture is of very great interest, and I would recommend to anyone who wishes to know something of this branch of Chinese art the excellent book on the subject by Oswald Siron.

The Chinese have produced no sculpture which is comparable to the pediments and friezes of the Acropolis; the development of their art has been along quite other lines; but, they have, produced pieces which are comparable to a Tanagra figure, to the bronzes of Pompeii, or to the sculpture of Egypt.

Several factors have contributed to this; primarily the difference in religious outlook. The Greeks, who were in the main nature worshippers, animated by their desire to improve the physique of their race, and by their love of beauty, decorated their temples and their homes with sculptures of their divinities, whom they represented as being the ideal of human physical perfection. There can be no greater contrast than that of the Praxitelean Hermes and the typical seated Chinese Buddha. Buddha with his open robe showing the rolls of flesh all over his body, the lobes of his ears lengthened and distorted, and his bland face with sleepy eyes and small mysterious smile, represents an absolutely different idea. The Buddha is no glorious youth but an old man, with a gross body, and yet a curious divinity of his own.



Two charming little French dresses for the small daughters.

Under the name of Sculpture the Chinese group bronze and iron work, earthenware figures, and carving in wood, ivory and semi-precious stones. The astonishing thing about it is that with but few exceptions there is the same idea underlying the work produced by artists in each of these materials—the idea of tranquillity. A comparison between the rough and forceful lines of Rodin's "Penseur" and a jade statuette of any of the various Chinese divinities clearly illustrates this. The white jade which is peculiarly hard, has been polished and smoothed until it looks as soft and pliable as lard, and the teaching of the divinity *douce far niente*.

There are specimens of Chinese sculpture in all materials and of many different periods among the collection of Komor & Komor, and it is astonishing how even the slightest study of these pieces gives an appreciation of the outlook of the sculptor. At first sight, to a lover of the clean lines of Greek sculpture, they seem vague and oversmooth, with an irritating similarity and lack of precision. But it is just that atmosphere of tranquillity for which their makers have striven which serves to deaden criticism and to awaken appreciation.

There are two large bronze heads upstairs dating from the Tang Dynasty which would hold their place among the sculpture of any country or period. The expression on the face of the right hand one disarms criticism immediately, and you feel that it would be impossible

to remain irritated or even virtuously indignant in its presence. The face is very strongly and finely modelled and the way in which the long lobes of the ears (a sign of wisdom) fall into line with the head dress reminds one forcibly of the head of the Egyptian Thoth IV. There are two small heads of baked earthenware of the same period which are interesting, and a pair of statuettes of earthenware with a thick porcelain glaze representing Sien Loo the goddess of the clouds, which are wonderfully expressive. She holds a vase in her arms and is supposed to be floating among the clouds collecting rain. Her long slit eyes and the absolute repose of both face and figure, with the simple and yet vague lines of drapery are wonderfully expressive of the apparently aimless drifting of big masses of clouds.

A small soapstone group of a goodness seated on a lion with a small boy attendant is more delicate and decisive in carving, the figure of the child being full of life and energy.

Mr. Komor showed me pieces in pink, white and various green jades, of which a group of two gold fishes in pink jade was really exquisite in its movement and life, and others, notably a Buddha holding a flower in white matrix jade had just the same tranquillity as the Tang bronzes.

Other animal subjects which interested me particularly were an elephant in dark agate with a long trunk carrying a small pot of flowers on his back. The curious point about this piece is the majesty and strength expressed in the animal despite his trivial burden. A magnificent eagle is carved in dark crystal, and a partridge carved in amethyst crouches close to the ground and a protecting rock so that at first sight one does not distinguish what the group represents; but soft feathers, a beating heart, and timid cunning are conveyed with a consummate art. What was possibly the most fascinating of all the treasures I saw was an ivory hand rest for a scribe. The under surface is deeply carved with a connected series of harvesting scenes; at the top a typical Chinese hut with pigs poking about round the door, below and joined to it by delicately carved trees and grasses is a scene on the threshing floor; below again, tiny figures bind the corn, stack it and reap it. One could examine such a carving by the hour and not exhaust its fascination. The minute figures, their expressive faces and poses, the faithful rendering of the smallest detail of dress or leaf are things to marvel at. Indeed bewilderment is the feeling given by a hasty survey of the many branches of Chinese sculpture, why have the artists been so curiously cramped when they evidence such amazing skill and vitality? Are our western art canons wrong and those of the Chinese right? Such questions as these are bound to arise in ones mind, and to awaken a desire to know more of Chinese art.

MILANESE UNDIERS. — "Coytex" milanese silk underwear in many colours is to be found at the Pioneer Silk Store at prices ranging from \$4 a piece. The garments are well cut and trimmed with lace, and are cooler and less bulky than crepe de chine.

FOOT POWDER. — Sincere's are putting on the market an excellent powder for the cure of Hong Kong foot and other foot troubles at 10 cents a packet.

After a warm and tiring day—there is nothing so refreshing as

OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

Very Special Offer \$1.25 per large bottle.

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THE QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,

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[A.P.B.]

ON BEING FITTED.

Native tailors are very skilful but they need careful watching, and with the present slim silhouette one must guard against anything that spoils the line of a dress. It is the tendency of all amateurs and "small" dressmakers or tailors to make a dress on the loose side but that is more easily remedied than than undue skimpiness. Heather Thatcher, the charming musical comedy actress, contributed a short while ago an article to a Home paper which contains some valuable hints on the choice of pattern and the fit of a dress. She deals first with the favourite bow. Whether it is a neck bow or a sash it must, she says, be flat with long narrow ends, as any suggestion of bulkiness destroys line and long ends are graceful.

A useful hint which many women would never think of, is to sit down when being fitted to see how the length and width of the skirt stand the test. It often happens too that pleats which look very chic when standing hang badly when one sits. Special attention should be given also to the neck line. If it comes too low or has too wide a vest its effect is to shorten the corsage and broaden the figure. Yet another point to notice is the fit round the hips, which should be snug with no suggestion of tightness unless you are really slim. Nothing looks worse than a skirt which has been stretched in sitting and tends to fall away below the hips. Those who are inclined to *en bon point* should bear in mind too that any distinctive line such as a different coloured belt or a horizontal stripe on the material should be avoided at the low waist line, as the effect is very broadening. As a general rule stripes down or a diagonal cut are best for full figures.

BY THE WAY.

ARTIFICIAL SILK UNDIERS.—At Powell's are some very nicely cut pyjamas and undies in artificial *tricot* silk. The pyjamas are in two shades apricot and mauve and would be very cool and comfortable for wear just now. The name is "Sevus" underwear.

AN EASY-TO-CLEAN BEDSTEAD.—The Simmons bedstead stocked by Whiteaway, Laidlaw's has been specially designed, to meet the growing demand for hygienically clean furniture. There is no angle anywhere in which dust can collect, and the patent white surface can be kept perfectly clean with a damp cloth. Simmons beds are built on a generous scale 3 ft. 3 by 6 ft. 6, and the wire mattress combines strength with the maximum of comfort.

PRETTY AND INEXPENSIVE FANS.—The Swatow Lace Company have a large assortment of fans. Many of them are really exquisitely designed, indeed a paper fan with pierced bone sticks, which I got there for a few cents, has painted on it a design as perfect as that on many a museum piece. The silk embroidered fans are mounted on ivory, bone, lacquer or sandal wood, one of the latter has a dragon and a peacock embroidered on it in lovely orchid tones.

(Continued on Previous Column.)

CELANESE

"TRICOT" UNDERWEAR

"CAMI-BOCKERS" "NIGHTIES"
"TRINITY SETS" "KNICKERS"
"PRINCESS SLIPS" "VESTS"

IN MANY BEAUTIFUL SHADES

INCLUDING FOXGLOVE
WISTERIA
SAHARA
RHODODENDRON
GERANIUM AND MANY OTHERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S LADIES' SALON.
MEZZANINE FLOOR.

SHINGLING WAVING MANICURING

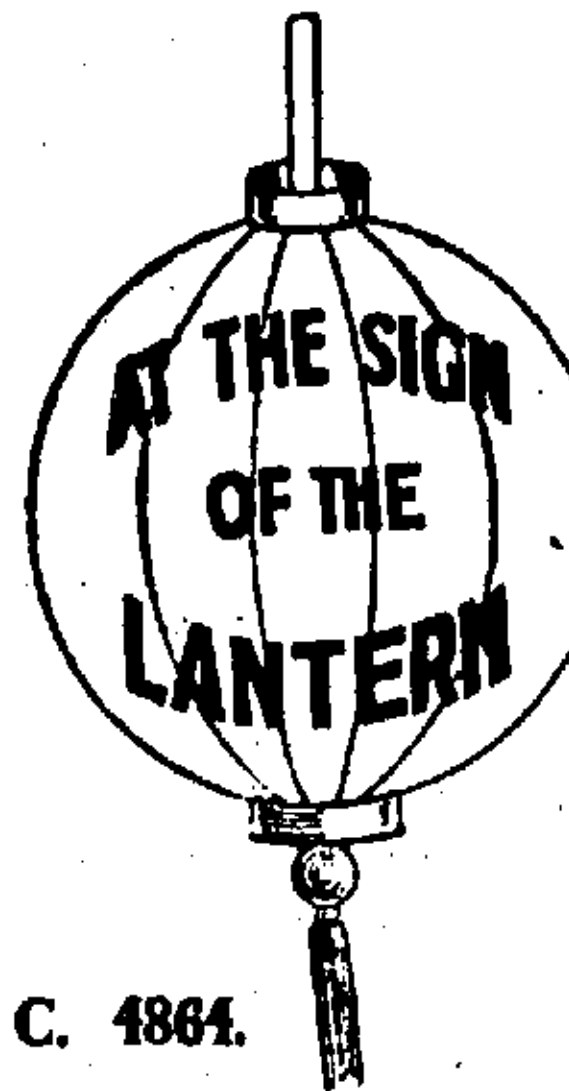
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SATISFACTORY DEMONSTRATION.

Forty-four men of various units of the Hong Kong Fire Brigade carried out a very smart and effective drill display on Wednesday afternoon, and the fact that the majority of the men have served less than twelve months in the Brigade made the display all the more creditable.

The demonstration took place in the exercise yard at the Central Fire Station in the presence of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (the Captain-Superintendent of Police, and Head of the Fire Brigade).

There was a big crowd of spectators attracted by the hurry and bustle, and they watched an exhibition of the work that a fully qualified fireman would be called upon to undertake in the course of his duty.

The first item in the programme was a "street turn out," and five fully manned engines and a tender rushed out towards Wanchai, and then back again, turning at the Harbour Office and coming back to the Station. The turn-out was accomplished in 27 seconds from the time the signal was given, and incidentally the "road signal" was given quite unexpectedly.

Six other tests were carried out in the compound; on the verandahs around which many spectators gathered, mostly ladies and children. Amongst those present were Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King and Chief Inspector W. Kent.

In the compound were two appliances and three squads of Chinese Firemen under their Chinese Sub-Officers. With them were also the Chief Officer, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Station Officer, Mr. G. C. Moss (Central District), the Station Officers in charge of Wanchai and Kennedy Town, and other European officers of the Brigade, but the command of the men was to a great extent left entirely to the Chinese Sub-Officers who acquitted themselves admirably.

The tests were as follows:—Picking up an Inevitable Person (Firemen's lift—16 men).—(a) As a male (by numbers) front and rear rank respectively. (b) As a female (in quick time) front and rear rank respectively.

Motor Escape and Pump Drill. (Nos. 6 and 8 Appliances).—Effect a rescue by carrying the rescued down from the third floor. One delivery of water from the first floor, using first floor ladder and direct suction to Pedestal Hydrant.

No. 6 Appliance.—Slip and pitch escape, get one delivery of water to work from the third floor, using suction and supply from dam in yard. At whistle, get second delivery to work from the first floor.

Jumping Sheet.—An irregular but useful means of escape. (Effect rescue from the first floor).

Another means of escape (and rescue).—The Life Line, from third floor.

Escape by Canvas Chute, from third floor.

All the items were well applauded. Of the five engines which took part in the street turn-out, three were from the Central Station and one each from Kennedy Town and Wanchai, respectively.

WHILE HIS WARDER SLEPT.

ESCAPE FROM SINGAPORE ASYLUM.

A Chinese was brought up in the District Court, Singapore, last week, and charged with escaping from the Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Dr. R. E. Stone, of the Asylum, said the man had been sent from the Criminal Prison to the asylum as insane.

Some time ago witness came to the conclusion that the man was merely malingering. He could not, however, discharge him as being sane before the committee.

Keeper Asleep And Door Open. When asked what he had to say for himself, accused said that on the night he escaped, he woke up and found his cell door open and the warder asleep so he walked out.

Chief Court Inspector Meredith, who prosecuted, said that in November, 1925, the man was sentenced in the Supreme Court to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for robbery. Not long after he had been admitted to the Criminal Prison, he appeared to be insane and was sent to the asylum.

(Continued on next column).

WHEN DOES A CAR BECOME SECOND HAND?

DRIVE ESTIMATED COST £300 PER MILE.

DECISION BASED ON LAW OF 1884.

A matter of considerable interest to motorists was raised in an action, *Aria v. Bridge House Hotel* (Staines), Ltd., brought by a man who had his car stolen a week after he bought it. Plaintiff, Mr. Alexander Henry Dixon Aria, a banker's agent, of Woodside Park-road, N., claimed damages against the defendants, the Bridge House Hotel (Staines), Ltd., of Staines, for the loss of his motor car, which was caused, he alleged, by the negligence of the defendants' servants. The defence was a denial of negligence and liability, and an alternative plea that under the *Innkeepers' Act* liability was limited to £20.

Mr. W. H. Moresby was for the plaintiff, Mr. J. F. Eales for the defendants. Mr. Aria, in evidence, stated that he bought this car, which was new, on June 9th, 1926, for £297 10s. On June 16th he was on his way with a party of friends to witness the military tattoo at Aldershot, and a halt for dinner was made at the Bridge House Hotel, Staines. A porter of the hotel directed Mr. Aria to a parking place for cars which adjoined the hotel. When he went for his car after dinner, however, it was not there, and he had not seen it since. As he had had the car only a few days he claimed its full value.

For the defence, Mr. Richard George Strong Smallman, a partner in the firm of Smallman Bros., motor auctioneers, of Tottenham, in evidence, declared that a motor car became secondhand as soon as it was put upon the road. His Lordship (Mr. Justice Swift): That is an extraordinary position. A man buys a new motor car, drives it home, and it is stolen the same afternoon. It is then a secondhand car, and the owner cannot recover the price he paid for it in the morning.

Witness agreed that the value of the car would fall immediately it became secondhand.

Mr. Moresby: Supposing I buy a car at your shop for £290 and drive it to my home, a quarter of a mile away, is the car then secondhand?—Yes.

What would be the drop in value?—About £20.

His Lordship: A rather expensive drive—£200 a mile. (Laughter.)

Mr. Eales further contended that in case of liability the plaintiff could never only the secondhand price of the car.

It was agreed that the only question of fact for the jury was the value to be put upon the car should the defendants be held liable in law, and they assessed that value at the car's original price—£297 10s. Arguing the point at issue, Mr. Eales contended that the plaintiff never contemplated, when he parked his car, that he was handing it over to the possession of the innkeeper, and there could not be attached to the defendants the responsibility now alleged.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said the case had little interest except as an illustration of how unduly to be applicable in the changing circumstances of the life of the people of this country. The principles of law on that question were settled as far back as 1884, and the law with regard to innkeepers' liability, except as it had been altered by statute, remained as applicable to chauffeurs as it was to those people who used to ride upon horses or in gigs. In his opinion, the relation between the plaintiff and the defendants was that of innkeeper and guest. In the old days, when inns were remote and highwaymen were rampant, it was not uncommon for highwaymen and innkeeper to be in league, and it was realised, at a very early stage in our existence, that the only safe way for the general public was that the innkeeper should be responsible for the safety of his guests and his guests' goods. That law still remained in existence. While he was not deciding the question of whether there was negligence, he held that the innkeeper must be held liable. There would, therefore, be judgment for the plaintiff for £297 10s., with costs.

In Trouble At Alor Star.

When he escaped he worked his way up to Alor Star where he soon got into trouble again. This time he was sent to prison for theft. It was when his finger prints were produced that it was found that he was wanted in Singapore. On his release he was sent back there.

His Worship sentenced the man to a month's rigorous imprisonment to be undergone after his present term finishes.

At the time when this man escaped from the asylum, a number of others also got away with him. The warder in charge at the time was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

FRANCE'S BIRTH RATE.

INFANT MORTALITY RESPONSIBLE FOR DECREASING POPULATION.

MARRIAGE LESS POPULAR.

The preliminary statistics of births, marriages and deaths in France for the year 1926 show that there has been since the war a gradual return to the normal. The total population of France is given as 40,745,000. It is less than that computed for the same area in 1913, namely 41,470,000, but it is an increase on 1920 when it was 39,300,000. There has been a slight but steady rise each year since the war ceased to affect that number. The returns show a decline in the number of marriages since 1920 but an increase as compared with 1913. In that year there were 312,036 marriages or a rate of 15.1 per 1,000 inhabitants. In 1920 the number of marriages was 223,850 or 31.8 per 1,000, but the increase was obviously the after effect of postponement due to the war. In 1926 there were 346,126 marriages or 17 per 1,000, the lowest figure and average since the war.

The aspect of the new statistics of greatest interest to France is that relating to the birth-rate. Contrary to the popular belief, there is no very striking decline in the birth-rate of France. The number of births in 1913 was 790,353, a rate of 19.1 per 1,000, and in 1926 it was 769,226, of 18.8 per 1,000. There was a decrease in 1925, but an increase in 1924, 1923, and 1922. It is, however, offset by the comparatively high infant death-rate. In the death-rate at all ages there has been hardly any movement since the war, having in view the increase and decrease of the population. But the number of children dying below the age of one year in 1926 was 74,098 as compared with 68,367 in 1925. Nearly one-third of the increase occurred in the third quarter of the year: compared with 1925 the first quarter showed an actual decrease. In 20 departments the infant death-rate was lower than in the previous year, and in two it was stationary, but in 68 departments it rose. In the Department of Cantal the increase was 41 per cent., and in the Haute Marne it was 40 per cent.

The return gives a comparative table of the infant death-rates in the principal countries as compared with that of France, though the figures are only available down to 1925. According to these, the rate in France in 1924 was 85 per 1,000 and in 1925 it was 89 per 1,000. On the other hand, it was 112 per 1,000 in 1913. The report points to the progress made in reducing the infant death-rate, especially among the northern European countries, due to the progress made by modern sanitation and hygiene.

LONDON EVER CHANGING.

SURPRISES AFTER FOUR MONTHS' ABSENCE.

A NEW PICCADILLY.

Those who have been away from London for long periods always exclaim at the changes wrought during their absence. Perhaps more striking even than such changes, however, are those more sudden ones which occur in a few months.

A four-months absentee from London walked into half a new Piccadilly-circus early in May. The great white corner of Piccadilly with the circus was matched by another great corner building at the other side of Regent-street, projecting like the prow of a ship into the crowd.

The lofty windows, which are the prominent feature of these new buildings, are now producing a massed effect, and really a fine one, though perhaps fewer and larger pines would have given them a little more distinction.

But the main result of the rebuilding here after four months is that the other side of the circus has become impossible. The high, white, cliff-like piles rising round Piccadilly make the low jumble of houses between Shaftesbury-avenue and Regent-street indistinguishably mean and paltry. They cry for rebuilding in their turn.

Oxford-street yielded a great surprise in a new Bond-street Tube station, a small light stone frontage, neat and intimate and more like one of the newer kinds of shop than a railway station.

Tiled Roofs In Mayfair.

In the Haymarket a fresh theatre had sprung into being, yet another of the rather simple, flat frontages, unexuberant, as becomes the Haymarket, but a trifle metallic in its ground floor.

Grosvenor-square was perhaps the chief surprise of all. Two six-story blocks of flats in red brick or Georgian style form a sort of defile or pass out of the old square into Mount-street. They have red tiled roofs. Red tiled roofs in Grosvenor-square! It is a great break with the past.

INFLUENCE OF THREE QUEENS.

FREE CHURCH LAYMAN ON MODERN LIFE.

LESS CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS.

"I shall endeavour to prove, notwithstanding pessimism and apparently outward signs of a discouraging nature, that the Church as a whole is exerting as great an influence in the life of the nation as at any previous period in its history."

Mr. J. C. Meggitt, J.P., of Cardiff, the new chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, made this declaration recently at the City Temple, in his address to the ninety-fifth annual assembly of the union.

"If we take what may be called the coarser kinds of crime," he said, "it will be found that there are fewer hardened criminals. Serious offences against the person are less frequent, crime is less brutal. It may be more scientific, but it has certainly cast off the ruffianism of former days. There is a remarkable diminution of drunkenness."

Love In The World.

"The sense of right and wrong is more acute to-day than in any former period. The child has never had such a place in our midst. Woman has never been so honoured. Man has never striven so nobly or successfully to help his fellow man. Never was there so much love in the world as to-day. Even our strikes and lock-outs are conducted in a more humane manner."

"For much of this we are indebted to the Press. The fierce light and influence of the Press are a deterrent to evildoers."

"More than twenty prisons have been closed in England and Wales during the past fifteen years. No new county gaol has been erected since 1870, while the population has increased from 24,000,000 in 1870 to 46,000,000 in 1926."

"There is another side to the picture. Although serious crime has largely diminished, there are many insidious forms of evil remaining. The pursuit of illicit gain both by men and women, the gambling craze, the subtle dangers of dancing saloons and night clubs—all these things are a danger to the community and must be combated strenuously."

"There is grave and serious discontent in what may be called the poorer classes. I am not surprised, and is not this discontent a healthy sign and evidence that the nation is setting before itself a higher standard and ideal?"

Court Life.

"Can we in any degree," he asked, "estimate the influence for good that has been exerted by Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra, and Queen Mary? Have they not changed the entire atmosphere of Court life as compared with the Georgian era, still more of the Stuart dynasty? Should we not be thankful to God, and recognise gratefully that throughout these ninety years, 1837-1927, a continuous Christian influence has been making itself felt in the highest quarters of the land? It is an influence that has permeated all classes of our people down to the humblest cottager."

"WILD CHARGES."

CIVIL SERVANTS AND LORD MIDDLETON.

The civil servants have promptly repudiated charges made by Lord Middleton in the House of Lords when dealing with the question of economy in Government departments. Particularly they resent the inference that they enjoy two hours for lunch.

An official of an association representing 10,000 civil servants described Lord Middleton's remarks as provocative and unwarranted in their general application.

"Lord Middleton," he said, "ought to know perfectly well that 200,000 civil servants do not waste two hours every day over lunch. They are fortunate if they have longer than three-quarters of an hour, and often the time is only half an hour. Thousands of them are often so busy that they are unable to go out for a meal."

"We are supposed to have six weeks' holiday in the year, but in practice it works out at three weeks. If Civil Servants have such an easy time how is it that many of the seniors who begin at 9 a.m. work on until midnight, while others often have to finish their work in their own homes? We are not conditioned by a 48-hour week—rather it is one of 84 hours."

Mr. Charles Watney, of the Civil Service Confederation, writes that Lord Middleton's statements in the Lords are inaccurate and challenges him to produce any evidence that his assertions are true.

HOW THE NAVY LOST ITS WHISKERS.

A SAVING OF BAD LANGUAGE.

ADMIRAL EARDLEY-WILMOT'S REMINISCENCES.

The story of how Queen Victoria allowed the Navy to give up its regulation whiskers fashion is told in Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Eardley-Wilmot's reminiscences. You will find the account sandwiched between fascinatingly un-technical technicalities about the development of guns and torpedoes, and so on.

"A feature of the Navy in those days," writes the Admiral—those being his midshipman days—"were the long side-whiskers. Everybody had to shave the upper lip and the chin so as to leave a space between the whiskers the width of three fingers. No regulation as to length of whisker existed, and I remember one officer allowed such a growth that he needed the ends in his waistcoat pockets."

No one suggested any relief until a First Lord came who had a beard and, being a civilian, had no naval traditions. This was Mr. Childers."

Mr. Childers' proposition that officers could grow beards met with extreme disapproval at the Admiralty; but he had one supporter, Prince Leiningen, Captain of the Royal Yacht, who wrote to him:

"There is more bad language made use of during the quarter of an hour devoted to shaving than during any other part of the day, and no wonder. Jack has had three hours on deck from 4 a.m. aloft, or on the look-out steaming head to wind. He goes below, his face as hard as iron. A bad razor, a bit of broken looking-glass, a wet deck, the ship rolling or pitching. Such are the difficulties under which the British seaman shaves."

The Queen Agrees.

Mr. Childers submitted to Queen Victoria the Order he proposed to issue.

"The Queen agreed with the Order, writing to him on June 17th, 1889, and again on the 25th, saying on no account should moustaches be allowed without beards. So the Order went forth, to the joy of the whole Navy, except some of the oldest officers, and I remember a solemn procession of officers each with his razor going to the gangway and committing the instrument of torture to the deep."

"The House Of Lords."

The *Emerald*, in which Sir Sydney went to sea as a naval cadet in 1861, was most distinguished. Among the lieutenants were Lord Charles Scott and Lord Walter Kerr; and among the midshipmen were the Marquess of Queensberry and the Hon. Evelyn Ellis—"quite an aristocratic ship," he writes, "sometimes alluded to as the House of Lords."

"Our principal recreation after hours at sea or in harbour was boxing. Queensberry was a beautiful boxer. As a senior midshipman he instructed the youngsters in this art. From him originated the well-known Queensberry rules. He was absolutely fearless, and would fight the biggest man he met on shore with little or no provocation. Sometimes he got the worst of it. On one occasion he could not return that day to the ship owing to two conspicuous black eyes."

The Captain's "Brick."

There is also a good story of Queen Alexandra:

"I was told that on one occasion Her Majesty paid a visit to Denmark accompanied by the battle-cruiser *Tiger*. She desired to go over this fine vessel, so went on board and made a lengthy inspection of her. Having completed it she expressed her admiration. While she was resting in the Captain's cabin he told her they were of the 'Cat' class. She asked him if there were any more 'Cats.' 'Yes, your Majesty,' he replied without thinking, 'there are the Queen Mary and the Princess Royal.' The only comment she made was, 'I don't think it is a pretty name.'"

350,000 MORE OLD AGE PENSIONS.

NEW CLASS OF CANDIDATE NEXT JANUARY.

The Ministry of Health is already completing arrangements for examining the claims of those who, next January, will have the old-age pension between the ages of sixty-five and seventy without a means qualification. They must be insured persons or must have been insured formerly.

The pension is 10s. a week, and the wife of an insured man will be entitled to the pension if she is over sixty-five.

Inquiries by the Ministry show that there will be more than 350,000 of this new class of pensioners. Already a list of 350,000 has been provisionally made up.

Full old-age pensions at seventy without test of means and nationality will number 178,000, and there are about a million old-age pensioners under the former Act.

MEN WHO MANAGE OUR EMPIRE.

CROWN COLONY GOVERNORS AT WHITEHALL.

[BY AN IMPERIAL TRAVELLER.]

LONDON, May 10th.

This morning a couple of dozen men may be noticed converging upon the Colonial Office in Downing-street about whom an observant passer-by would notice a vague physical resemblance. They nearly all have a sallow, desiccated look. Though their frames are mostly spare, with the leanness of active, open-air men, their eyes lack lustre and their temples are wrinkled and topped by grizzled, dried-up hair.

No one will recognise these men—nor would their names have any significance for the ordinary Briton did he chance to hear them.

Yet these inconspicuous figures are the king-pins and corner-stones of much of the British Empire. They are the Governors and high officials of the Crown Colonies, and between them they administer, with a wide and fatherly authority unknown to any official in this country, more than fifty millions of His Majesty's subjects, black, brown, yellow, and mixed.

From young manhood they have been arbiters of life and death to tribes and townships for whom they (and the little red, white, and blue flag they fly above their palms, thatched bungalows) represent the dimly comprehended authority of Britain. They have seen many of their contemporaries die on duty—

most by tropical diseases, some by sudden, fierce native uprisings whose cause remains a mystery based in religious or tribal passion.

Obscure, underpaid, with ambitions limited to a K.C.M.G. and a pension that will just keep them at a cheap Continental hotel, these men have been called to-day for the first time into formal conference with their bureaucratic chiefs in Downing-street. They will give their advice on matters affecting the peace and prosperity of millions of human beings. And—what is more—they will go out again to the lonely, sultry Crown Colonies from which they come and will back their own advice by themselves undertaking its execution.

A Grievance That Should Be Removed.

One grievance they have, though at this Colonial Conference they will probably never mention it.

It is against what the Colonial Service calls "the policy of importations." Men who have spent their lives in that stern service resent the Government's too frequent practice of filling the highest posts in it by men brought in from outside who have not sacrificed their youth in the danger and deadly dullness of a Colonial outpost but have stepped into high office over the heads of more experienced but less influentially supported men.

This is a grievance that Downing-street would do well to remove. Britain governs a vast native Empire by the character and courage of her Colonial Servants alone. She should not discourage them by snatching away their chance of such poor prizes as their career affords. —Daily Mail.

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RECOVERY OF THE FRANC.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION
IN FRANCE.

RE-ESTABLISHED MORALE.

[BY MAJOR L. A. M. JONES, ECONOMIC
EDITOR OF "LE TEMPS".]

The recovery of the franc has re-established the shaken morale of the French people, and thereby restored the all-important asset of national self-confidence. The year's surplus of 230 millions of francs over the Budget estimates—after a slack trade period; the fact that her War Bonds are cashable at sight and have not, as is the case in Italy and Belgium, been rendered unpayable; the masterly handling of her floating debt by M. Poincaré which removed a Damoclesian menace to the national solvency; that no promise made to the people by any one of her successive Governments has been broken or a single privilege revoked, plus the decision to begin repaying her foreign debts—are things which are regarded in France as indications of a permanent economic restoration, and of which, considering the complex difficulties that have been overcome, Frenchmen are justifiably proud.

But, while it is also true that speculation in the franc has ceased, public savings increasing, and carry-over rates lower than they have ever been (a small premium is actually quoted on forward francs, and foreign buyings have improved), the more thoughtful Frenchman realises that these things are not everything and that the economic danger is by no means passed. There are grave difficulties ahead, which in the end may show the country's rapid recovery to be a superficial healing of its commercial wounds rather than their definite cure, although what has begun at the top may, it is true, continue until it reaches the bottom. Not a few serious critics regard France's marvellous economic recovery as some thing verging on the miraculous; but there are also those who maintain that the age of miracles is past and that the inversion of any natural process is unsound procedure.

Rehabilitation Not Yet Complete.

A dispassionate consideration of the fact seems to indicate that no definite proof of her complete rehabilitation can really be available before 1928. Certainly everything points to the coming financial year being likely to be anything but a good one from the banker's point of view. The law of 1918, which forbids the export of French capital, still functions, and, as a result, the country is glutted with French money. The banks, unable to invest abroad, cannot build up a reserve of foreign credit, and are forced to reduce their interest on deposit accounts—signs of financial weakness which may well make any economic doctor pinch his lip in perplexity. There is a wide difference between a franc which is stabilised, just as there is danger in a franc which is stabilised at too low a level.

As things are at present, stabilisation in the near future is unlikely; but when it does come, 150 francs to the pound sterling would be an industrially sounder rate than stabilisation at 115; 124 is too low. But behind the currency of any solvent country there must be a good reserve; a sufficiency of gold is not behind the French currency at the time of writing. Whether the approaching repayment by France to the Bank of England of the balance of the 33 million sterling loan will attract it into her banks—as French opinion believes it will—must be an open question.

Unreliable Omens.

It has been said that figures may be made to prove anything; it is certain that the uninitiated sometimes find them full of unexpected difficulties. Despite the brave appearance of the French Budget statistics of March last, it is interesting to recall the fact that these are based upon the figures for 1925. Now, 1925 was a year in which, although the franc was badly depreciated, the rate of exchange was more favourable to France than it is to-day. In 1927, on the other hand, we have the franc lower and prices higher.

One is forced, therefore, to consider the possibility of the imposing "total" under the Budget heading "Tax on Business Turnover," proving, if analysed, to be not quite such reliable omens of French economic prosperity as the rather bewildered French business man is asked to believe—and devoutly hopes—it is. The founding of many small industrial craft is liable to be forgotten in the joy of welcoming into the national

(Continued on next column).

ANOTHER FLOATING
"VARITY"."AURANIA" TO VISIT HONG
KONG.

DUE HERE IN NOVEMBER.

Reference was made earlier this week to the fact that the s.s. *Aurania*, known as the floating University, had returned to New York with 500 College boys and girls after travelling five of the seven seas. The cruise took seven and a half months, and during that time she called at Hong Kong.

Another "Varsity afloat" is to call here. This is the Cunard liner *Aurania*, whose accommodation is to have the necessary alterations to make her suitable for such an enterprise and she will leave New York on September 21st.

The lounge and smoking rooms will be transformed into reading rooms, and 350 cabins into dormitories. There will be ten indoor lecture halls, and awnings on deck will separate class rooms.

The liner will be six months at sea and two months in ports, from which shore trips will be arranged. After leaving New York, the *Aurania* will make for Havana, reaching there September 21st, and will then proceed through the Panama Canal to Los Angeles, Hilo, Honolulu and various places in Japan. She sails from Japan for China on November 14th, calling at Shanghai and Hong Kong, and visits will be paid to Peking and Canton if conditions allow at the time.

From Hong Kong the next port of call is Manila on November 23rd and after excursions from there, the ship goes on to Singapore and then to Java, and Batavia. Ceylon will be visited, and then Bombay.

Aden is scheduled to be touched at on January 14th, with a call at Egypt a little later. Various places of interest will be visited in Egypt, and some very interesting trips have been planned. Constantinople, Greece, Italian and Spanish ports and Gibraltar are all included, and then Lisbon and Antwerp. Excursions will be made into Germany, and finally to Paris. The liner will be due back in New York on May 13th, 1928.

harbour a stately galleon carrying 230 millions—paper francs. Yet, after all, the prosperity of the small trade is the most reliable sign of a country's prosperity: the swelling of Treasury totals by the colossal profits of a few great business concerns forced to do business in figures of astronomical magnitude is no proof of it.

Cost Of Production.

The news of the signing of the commercial agreement with Germany—as belated as that agreement is—and the German's apparent willingness to help France to deal with the Russian debt problem, makes welcome reading. The foreign trade figures, too, give no cause for adverse criticism—unless it be suggested that the 700 millions of francs excess of exports over imports is largely due to France's inability to buy the foreign raw material needed for her home industries as a result of the "revaluation" of the franc. However, there still remain her agricultural wealth and the indisputable fact that the cost of production is at present lower than it is in England.

Incidentally, the unemployment figures in France are an interesting commentary on the economic situation. In December, 1923, there were only 1,390 persons drawing public relief. On December 23rd in the same year there were 6,703. On January 6th, 1927, there were 17,178; on January 22nd, 45,222; February 5th, 64,434; February 24th, 79,998; March 10th, 81,916; and on April 24th, 68,417.

To conclude. The present situation is complicated by the fact that existing conditions are largely artificial, and to resolve their dangerous elements into the residuum of gold prosperity will need economic chemistry of the highest order. As the result of M. Poincaré's powerful invocation, the spirit of a financially dead France has returned to her body; her economic resurrection is an accomplished fact. If the country continues to repose its confidence in his skill to the extent that it admires his integrity and strength of purpose, all will be well. But if the national courage falters in face of the proofs to which he will be compelled to submit it, or the political scoundrels succeed in overthrowing the Government on the Electoral Reform Bill, then the vivifying energy he has infused into French economics will evaporate and the country drift swiftly into financial and economic chaos.—*Sunday Times*.

MOTHER'S FIGHT FOR
HER SON.ENGLISHWOMAN'S LINK
WITH THE LEGION.

DESERTION CHARGE.

MADRID.

Mr. Moro Giffieri, France's foremost criminal lawyer, has gone to Fez to defend a German deserter from the Foreign Legion.

The prisoner is a young man named Melcher. His mother is an Englishwoman and his father a German, and a prominent business man in Shanghai. The mother has come from Shanghai by the Trans-Siberian railway to be present at the trial.

When her son was nineteen he went to study at a mining school in Oberhausen, a city which was then occupied by the French. He joined the Foreign Legion for reasons which the parents do not yet know, giving his age as twenty. The parents did not hear from their son until he was in Morocco.

In A Prison Cell.

Men who join the Foreign Legion must sign on for five years. The parents tried for three years to free their son from the Legion, in which he had risen to be a corporal.

Melcher deserted during fighting with the Rifis, and crossed into the Spanish zone; but by a mutual agreement between the Spaniards and the French, deserters were handed back. Melcher was cast into prison, and has been awaiting trial in his prison cell for six months.

The mother, who is a German subject by marriage, had a personal interview with the French Ministers of War and Justice in Paris, and, as a German subject, she had to obtain a special permit before she could land in Morocco.

Melcher is accused of desertion in face of the enemy, but both mother and lawyer hope to obtain his freedom.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer "ORESTES" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 7th June.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th June, will be subject to Rent.

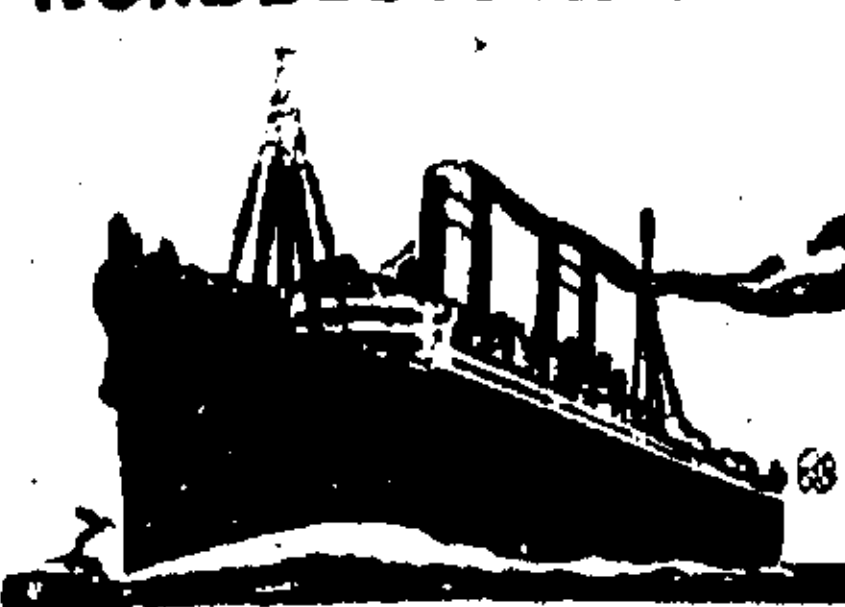
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th June or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

5th June, 1927. [5005]

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s.s. "FELDA"	—	25th June, "
s.s. "TRIEB"	28th June, 1927.	23rd July, "
s.s. "GOTHA"	27th July, "	22nd August, "
s.s. "SAARBRUECKEN"	24th August, "	17th Sept. "

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s.s. "FRANKEN"	19th June, 1927.	—
s.s. "KOENIGSBERG"	17th July, "	—
s.s. "ANHALT"	14th August, "	—

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All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Thursday, the 16th instant, or they will not be recognised. Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 13th June, 1927. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

J. LIMAGE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 7th June, 1927. [5007]

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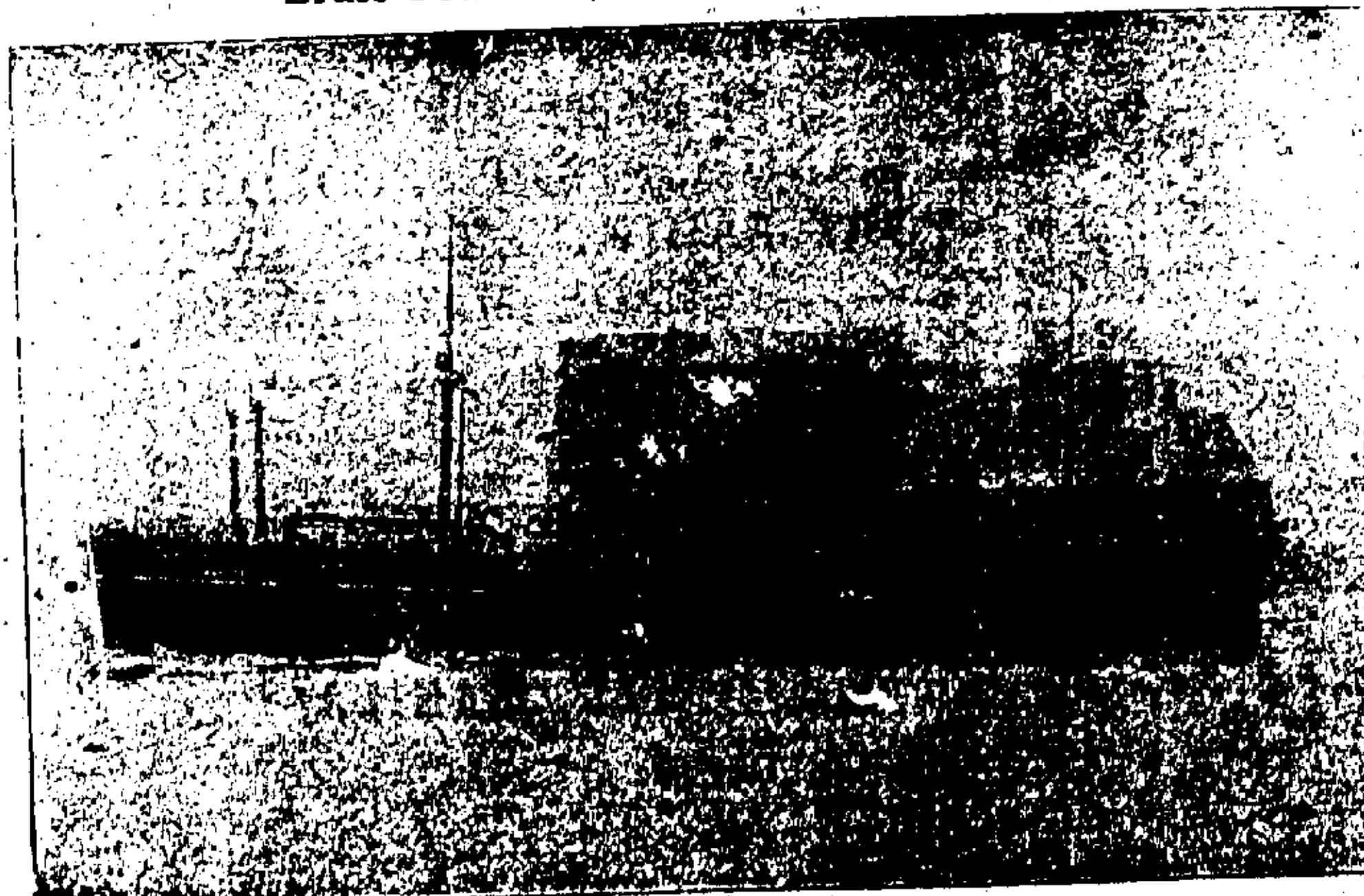
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M.S. "RAMSES" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 4th July
M.S. "EMMLAND" (H.S.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 18th July
M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd Aug.

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§ Calling at Genoa, Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

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[6]

Tel. C. 2225.
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s/s "MIN" 10th June.

s.s. "YANG TSE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 20th June.

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SPHINX	20th May	21st June	19th July
PAUL LECAT	3rd June	5th July	2nd Aug.
AMAZONE	17th June	19th July	16th Aug.
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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2]



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TJISONDARI ...	BATAVIA	12th June	14th June	SHANGHAI
TJISAROEBA ...	SHANGHAI	18th "	18th "	BATAVIA
TJISALAK ...	N. O. & AMOT	20th "	22nd "	MACASSAR & JAVA
TJITAROEM ...	MACASSAR, JAVA	20th "	23rd "	AMOT & N. CHINA

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, [10]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NINGPO & SHANGHAI "LINAN"	On 10th June, Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "YINGHONG"	On 11th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SZECHUEN"	On 11th June, 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE "KWANGTUNG"	On 12th June, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KIANGSU"	On 12th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY "KANCHOW"	On 12th June, 4 p.m.
SAIGON "NANGHANG"	On 12th June, Noon
HONGKONG "KWEIYANG"	On 14th June, 6 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SUIYANG"	On 14th June, 6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW"	On 14th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "CHENAN"	On 15th June, Noon
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG "TEAN"	On 16th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SINKIANG"	On 18th June, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "HUICHOW"	On 20th June, 4 p.m.

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CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
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s.s. "CITY OF KORE"	... Via Suez Canal	13th June.
s.s. "AGAPENOR"	... Via Suez Canal	3rd July.
s.s. "CITY OF CHESTER"	... Via Suez Canal	17th July.
s.s. "HELENUS"	... Via Suez Canal	31st July.
s.s. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	... Via Suez Canal	14th August.

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[19]



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Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

June 8th.
Hanoi, French str., 630 tons, Capt. L. Cruchot, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C18—Messageries Maritimes.
Lima, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. W. J. Larter, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B9—B. & S.
Tascluna, British str., 4,562 tons, Capt. P. W. Trott, from Los Angeles and Manila. The latter port she left on June 6th, with 5,000 tons of fuel oil, lying at Luichikok—Standard Oil Co.

June 9th.
Hessa, Norwegian str., 3,662 tons, Capt. Nils Olsen, from Singapore, which port she left on June 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B56—Thoresen & Co.

Eiger, Norwegian str., 875 tons, Capt. G. Hansen, from Bangkok and Kohichang, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C40—Karlsten Larsen & Co.

Karigang, British str., 1,580 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Bangkok and Swatow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11—B. & S.

Kaijo Maru, Japanese str., 1,126 tons, Capt. Y. Okura, from Swatow, with 850 tons of coal and general cargo, lying at O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.

Santos Maru, Japanese str., 4,386 tons, Capt. T. Kamishiro, from Yokohama and Kobe. The latter port she left on June 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.

Talma, British str., 6,164 tons, Capt. R. W. Hocking, from Calcutta via port. She left Calcutta on May 21st, with 1,700 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Telenachus, British str., 1,340 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, which port she left on rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10—Wo Fat Shing.

CLEARANCES.

June 9th.
Atlas Maru, for Shanghai.
Benamach, for Weihaiwei.
Jara Arrow, for San Pedro.
Katsuragisan Maru, for Canton.
King Tian, for Amoy.
Kwang Sang, for Ning Po.
Prosper, for Saigon.
Santos Maru, for Saigon.
Togo Maru, for Dairen.
Tunkin, for Haiphong.
Wai Shing, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.
Per s.s. President Jackson, for Manila, on June 9th: Miss E. Anderson, Col. F. T. Austin, Mr. C. Austin, Mr. C. Barr, Mrs. E. A. L. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bogan, Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Brunot, Sister Mrs. E. Bourguignon, Dr. Geo. S. Cunningham, Master D. Cunningham, Master A. Cunningham, Miss M. Cunningham, Mr. C. H. Engelke, Miss J. K. Graham, Mr. M. Greenfield, Lt. J. B. Haddock, Mrs. W. L. F. Hartigan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Huck, Mr. H. Laufer, Dr. and Mrs. Eary B. McKinley, Miss J. McKinley, Master R. McKinley, Mr. P. E. Meyer, Mr. G. V. Newton, Miss I. P. Sayle, Mr. J. H. Sampson, Mr. H. G. Sharpe, Mr. A. S. Schwartz, Miss A. Schwartz, Miss A. Steinhilber, Sister M. C. Tarpey, Mr. T. T. Umezawa, Mr. L. L. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Wagner, Mr. A. H. Walter, Bishop Wm. Warner, Mr. P. Wolfe, Mrs. C. R. Zeininger, Master C. R. Zeininger, Mr. J. H. Ziegler, Miss Mea Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boussman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Leitao, Mrs. R. D. Arnold, Master Jna Arnold, Master Allen Arnold, Mr. T. E. Murphy, Mr. W. F. Chapin, Fa. J. J. Toomey, Mrs. P. A. Meyer, Miss M. Hoyt.

WRECK OF THE "NEGROS."

RESCUE SHIP SETS OUT.

After considerable hesitation on the part of officials of the Yangco Steamship Company and the Constabulary due to the uncertainty of where the 74 survivors of the *Negros* shipwreck are, it was finally decided to send the steamer *Maabate* to Southern Tynbas. The vessel left on June 3rd carrying food, supplies and clothing for the survivors who it is believed now, are still at barrio Bondoc.

There being no suitable anchorage in the Bondoc peninsula, the *Maabate* expects to stand by at some distance from barrio Bondoc and send word of her arrival. If the weather clears, however, small boats may be used to carry the survivors from shore to ship.

The bodies of 21 passengers of the steamer *Negros* were found on the coast of Bondoc were found on far from where the 74 survivors were landed. The reports also state that many of the survivors now at Bondoc are suffering from wounds and bruises incurred during the trip to land. However, they are taken care by the residents of barrio Bondoc.—*Manila Times*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due July 15th.
Alipore (P. & O.), due June 17th.
Amazona (M.M.), due July 19th.
Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 20th.
Arctura (E. & A.), due July 4th.
Asiatic Prince (Prince Line), due July 2nd.
Athos II. (M.M.), due August 16th.
Benares (Swedish East Asiatic), due June 28th.
Bendoran (Ben Line), due June 12th.
Chantilly (M.M.), due August 22nd.
Chenonceaux (M.M.), due August 20th.
D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 3rd.
Chinese Prince, due to-morrow, day-light.
Deucalion (Blue Funnel), due June 25th.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due June 23rd.
Izion (Blue Funnel), due July 3rd.
Kalyon (P. & O.), due June 15th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due July 7th.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due to-day, about 6 a.m.
Khima (P. & O.), due September 1st.
Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due June 23rd.
Mackaon (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Malwa (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Menclaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.
Morva (P. & O.), due August 16th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.
Norara (P. & O.), due June 25th.
Nyanza (P. & O.), due July 7th.
Patruclus (Blue Funnel), due June 22nd.
Paul Lecat (M.M.), due July 5th.
Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 7th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due June 10th.
Rawalpindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.
Sphinx (M.M.), due June 21st.
St. Athanas (E. & A.), due June 25th.
Taktika (B.I. & Apcar), due June 15th.
Talon (M.M.), due July 22nd.
Yang Tse (M.M.), due June 20th.

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THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT TAFT	... Tuesday, June 21st
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	... Tuesday, July 11th
PRESIDENT GRANT	... Tuesday, July 19th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON	... Tuesday, Aug. 16th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

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June 15	Seattle	Geo. Washington	July 13	Pmth-Cbrg July 21
June 21	San Francisco	Homeric	July 20	Cbrg-S'mp'ta July 29
June 29	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 17	Pmth-Cbrg Aug. 7
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	Cbrg-S'mp'ta Aug. 12
July 12	Seattle	Boregaria	Aug. 10	Cbrg-S'mp'ta Aug. 18
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	Pmth-Cbrg Aug. 28
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	Cbrg-S'mp'ta Aug. 30
Aug. 3	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	Cbrg-S'mp'ta Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 8	Pmth-Cbrg Sept. 12
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	Cbrg-S'mp'ta Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Boregaria	Sept. 21	Cbrg-S'mp'ta Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	Cbrg-S'mp'ta Oct. 7

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Wednesday, June 15th, 7.30 a.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Wednesday, June 29th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Wednesday, July 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Wednesday, July 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th
Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—
PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES
—GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT WILSON	... Tuesday, June 21st, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN	... Tuesday, July 11th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES	... Tuesday, July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK	... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT TAFT	... June 18th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON	... June 21st, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	... June 21st, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	... June 27th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN	... July 5th, 8.00 a.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

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Head Office: 100, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI "KWONGSANG" Friday, 10th June at 2 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" Friday, 10th June, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Saturday, 11th June, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW "CHIPSING" Sunday, 12th June, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "HANGSANG" Sunday, 12th June, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI "CHEONGSHING" Tuesday, 14th June, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE "NAMSANG" Tuesday, 14th June, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "FOOSHING" Wednesday, 15th June, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "KUMSANG" Wednesday, 15th June, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW "HOPSANG" Sunday, 19th June, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI "KUTSANG" Wednesday, 22nd June, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "SUISANG" Sunday, 26th June, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

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FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (via Oran)	2nd July.
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" (via Oran)	27th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	24th August.
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY"	21st September.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	Due Hong Kong.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	10th June.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	23rd June.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOIY"	7th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY"	26th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY"	4th August.

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NEW YORK BERTH.

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S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... sails on or about 19th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES

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NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "VIMINALE"	... Sails on or about 23rd June
M.V. "REMO"	... Sails on or about 21st July

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ROMOLO"	... Sails on or about 23rd June
M.V. "VIMINALE"	... Sails on or about 26th July

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th June

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAINING	... Friday, the 10th June, at 2 p.m.
HAIPHONG	... Tuesday, the 14th June, at 1 p.m.
HAICHING	... Friday, the 17th June, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Fochow Authority) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$100.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

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